WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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RO. D PRENTICE. Editors.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863. ny sacrifices of national pride, any and every pecies of humiliation, have laid great stress on hat portion of the recent speech of the Hon. Hement L. Vallandigham which asserts that the war cannot continue, and that an armistice should be immediately declared as the most certain way to restore the Union. While we object to the general tone of that war, we cannot sanction the position ta-ken by Mr. V. as to the policy of any step toward pacification which looks to the surthe abolition party. On the other hand, we have the worst to fear. The avowed policy of the party involves the destruction of the government has been accepted the gage which was thrown down at Fort Sumpter. We desire peace as ardestly as the most orthodox follower of the humane Penn, but the country can accept no offer of peace from the rebels until it is able to dictate and enforce the terms, and we can listen to me propositions for true unless coupled with a promise of reconstruction. Until then our armise must be maintained in the field and all the resources of the nation must be put forward to crush out the rebellion. The adoption of the policy of Mr. Vallandigham at the outset of the struggle would have been alaumentable failure, and an admission that the people were unable or unfit to govern themselves under republican institutions. How much more degrading and sulversive of the great principles which underlies our constitution would a craven peace be now when we have so lavishly expended blood and treature to maintain the integrity of the Union and to show to the world that our popular institutions are self-sustaining and that the great principles which underlies our constitutional state of the struggles would have been unableves under republican institutions. How much more degrading and sulversive of the great principles which underlies our constitutional state of the struggles would have been been been been we have been been been been been and the people were unable or unfit to govern themselves under republican institutions. How much more degrading and sulversive of the great principles which underlies underlies whatever Kentucky may propose or back of the struggle would have been to maintain the integrity of the Union and to show to the world that our popular institutions are self-sustaining and that the great proinciples which underlies our constitutional status of Kentucky and principles which the people where the people were unable or unfit to govern themselves under republican in the people were u names; we have been almost afraid to men-tion the word coercion, for fear it should be regarded as conveying some idea of vindicand when we so emphatically express our-selves in favor of the enforcement of the laws, we mean nothing more or less than that the tion of the country must be coerced red feelings. The reconstruction which is anded by the loyal voice of Kentucky is he body politic and the purgation from its to have been gathering strength for thirty years. It will be a hollow truce and a terribly deceptive peace between the aroused passions of the the North and South, if they are patched up

may be temporarily obstructed and delayed by ing out of it to our entire political fabric. Thus impressed, Senator Goodloe declares:

That the Senate of Kentucky esteems the blessings of Federal Union and Government as inestimable. That we will cheerfully, in good faith, and with loyal spirit, promote, with all our powers and energies, every effort to suppress the rebellion and save the Government and constitutional liberty; and that we will now and to the last, in and not out of the Union, seek redress for all our wrongs and injuries.

North receive the cordial co-operation of loyalists who do the same murderous job with

South, for, in the language of another of the series of resolutions above-quoted, we have "seen with pleasure and hope in the late elections held in some of the Northern States that there is a power there that reverently rebserve constitutional boundaries and un flinchingly resist, by all lawful means, uncon stitutional assumptions, and we will cordially second their efforts to restore the Union as i

nited in adhering to the Union and the Constitution; and they are united in condemning the excesses of the party in power; the only room for difference of opinion is as to whether in the protest to be adopted these two points explicitness or whether the latter should be

rotest were a plea, the arts of a pleader might be fitly employed in drawing it up; but it is not. It is the opposite of a plea. The object Thoroughness, directness, explicitness, firmness, including of course the highest decorum, are of the essence of a protest. To slur what one protests against is to take away the pith and spirit of the protest. It is self-subversive. It puts out of sight the ground and reason of the protest. It tends to strip the prois almost equivalent to apologizing for protest ng. Such a protest would exert no salutary nfluence either on the party in power or on public opinion of the country. It would ite neither respect on the one side nor sat-

isfaction on the other.

But this is not all. The two points above nentioned are in reality one. The latter is out the former in a particular aspect. To condemn the excesses of the party in power is Constitution; and, so far as the party in power is concerned, it is now the most effectual mode the abolition party. On the other hand, we

earnest in their wishes for a vig-ecution of the war by every agency Constitution affords, the patriot-ecountry offers, and the imminent But the Union party of Kentucky cannot be harmonized on any ground short of a full and iniliated; they have not yet for their parricidal crime of eart of our nationality; and, nees of repentance are afforded evinced to offer reparation for st deal sturdy blows as invoke ground which we conquered in the memorable struggles of the first period of the rebellion and that we have ever since maintained, still indeed as well as in name is the only sure

us have it by all means. It is demanded by the sentiment of self-preservation as well as

We do not know that the managers of the secession convention which meets to-morrow at Frankfort will have the unspeaka-ble effrontery to apply for the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives; but, if they shall have, as is not improbable, we think we do know that the House will not have the un-

seize the occasion to brand this infamous move-ment with the stigma that belongs to it. Not a loyal man in the Legislature doubts that the movement is conceived and prosecuted in a spirit of deadly hostility to the national cause. They all know it. Let them show, then, no rbit of their constitutional duties, but it is a They all know it. Let them show, then, no he excision of the gangrene of secession from mistaken courtesy to this convention. Rather conclave. It should receive from patriots at the very least nothing but indignant frowns Certainly it should receive from them no smiles of courtesy. Principle and expediency

per gossip, one of the latest was as to the insecurity of the Government printing building, its walls being nothing but "puff paste," and that the employes went to work nervous perpetual conflict; but we cannot yield the ly every morning for fear the machinery should shake the office to pieces. There is no cleus around which all hopes of reconstruction one word of truth in all this, for Mr. Defrees are gathered. The resolutions which have the Superintendent of Government Printing been offered in our State Senate by the Hon. this subject. They distinguish clearly between the administration of the government and the government itself, and on solid foundations of masonry. The great find in the orders and proclamations of the establishment of this public office, and the marked improvement in the quality of the thanks of the country, and he is about making many valuable additions to the pres

Thayer by any reference at all to Standish

ham and his scattered friends. It poison our soldiers with strychnine and rats-his spirit that the Democrats of the bane, what should we do with the pretended

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

THE POSITION OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY to-day for the purpose of plotting treason under the thin guise of professed affiliation with the Democracy of the North, we deem it not inmorning the position of the Northern De-mocracy as defined by its authoritative expononents. Perhaps we could in no other way so fitly answer the local demand of the hour. Let everybody attend.

We will begin with the Democracy of ou sister State of Indiana. On the 27th of October last, a fortnight after the election which resulted in the everwhelming victory of the Indiana Democracy, the Democratic Central freemen of the State, in which the character and significance of the victory obtained were set forth. We take the subjoined extracts from this address:

There are persons in this State who are now There are persons in this State who are now seeking, for party purposes, to misrepresent the significance of the victory recently achieved by the Democratic party over the advocates of the Administration of President Lincoln. It is grossly asserted that the defeat of the Republican party in Indiana may be justly attributed to the growth of a sewtiment in this State favorable to a dishonorable peace with the South, and that the Democrats in Congress vote against all appropriations to sustain the State favorable to a dishonorable peace with the South, and that the Democrats in Congress vote against all appropriations to sustain the army in the field and the navy on the ocean. This has been whispered in certain private circles, and proclaimed in the intolerant abolition press, which invariably seeks to prejudice the conduct, aims, and designs of those who stand in the way of their schemes for the universal emancipation of the negroes of the South. There is not one word of truth in this ascription of disloyalty to the Democratic party. The record is plainly marked, and its policy open and honest. It has left nothing for doubt. The resolutions, the canvass just closed, and the addresses made by its prominent candidates before the people—all put the stamp of falsehood on the assertion that the Democratic party intend anything but fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. The Democracy of Indiana as well as the conservative Republicans who voted our State, country, and Congressional tickets, have no desire to conceal from the country their past and present opinions in regard to the war, and the aims for which it should be prosecuted. They adopt the written declarations of Congress, as expressed in the Crittenden resolution, and are prepared to stand upon them now as heretofore.

We have thus shown the character of the solemn pledges made by the Republican party—including the President and Congress—in or-

its record will not now be disgraced by a vote against the gallant men who have gone forth to preserve the government from overthrow.

The people of Indiana, at the recent election, have decided for themselves questions of the highest interest to the nation. These questions were thoroughly discussed before them, and though many of the bolder issues were evaded by the friends of the Administration, the general verdict is overwhelmingly against it. We accept the following as the main points decided:

1. That the Constitution, American Union, and Laws, must be maintained, and that it is the duty of all good men to aid the Government in securing these blessings.

Bills passed at the recent sessions of Congress, and will demand their repeal, or such modifications of these enactments as will conform them to the Constitution. In the language of Senator Douglas: "The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims."

6. That the suspension of the writ of habeus corpus, and the frequent arrests made by order of the Administration, or with its connivance, and the denial of a speedy trial to persons thus outraged, have been viewed by the pepple of Indiana with disgust and alarm, and the late vote given in this State is in strong condemnation of such "disloyal practices" to the Constitution.

the Constitution.

7. That the people of Indiana, always in favor of a frugal and economical administration of public affairs, have condemned the extravagant and reckless expenditure of the public treasure on a brood of political banditti,

extravagant and reckies expenditure of the public treasure on a brood of political banditti, consisting of contractors, speculators, favorites, cousins, brothers-in-law of Cabinet Ministers, pimps, spies, informers, and political hangers-on; and believe, to use the language of John P. Hale, a Republican Senator in Congress, "that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy, practised in the various Departments of the Government, than they are from the open enemy in the field."

8. That the people of Indiana, remembering the repeated declarations of President Lincoln, that he had neither the disposition nor the right to interfere with slavery in any of the States, received his proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862, with horror and amazement, as an indication that he had yielded to the abolition "pressure" of New England and had abandoned the positions he had assumed in his Inangural and first message—thus proving faithless to himself and the country. These surrenders they regard as evidences that he has thrown himself into the arms of the radical abolition faction of the North, and the election in Indiana must be accepted as a condemnation of the policy of that ill-advised proclamain Indiana must be accepted as a condemna-tion of the policy of that ill-advised proclams

These were the questions decided and the measures of public policy endorsed by the elect-ors, on the 14th instant, in Indiana. They are in entire conformity with the declarations put forth by the Democracy, and will never be

Indiana has taken her stand, and the past is secure. She offers all her material power to put down the rebellion. That is all that should or can be expected of her or of her Democracy. The government cannot be maintained, if any party is permitted to disregard the Constitution, by virtue of which only can the Union exist. It is the duty of the President to put down all who would disturb the Union and the Constitution, and to redeem the secret pladges made to the nation. turb the Union and the Constitution, and to redeem the sacred pledges made to the nation. Let him rely on the people alone for a prompt deliverance, and not on a party or a faction of a party. Armed rebellion must be supressed by force and the insane and infuriate faction of abolitionists must retire before the ballots of a free people. The first civic battle has been fought, and the first victory won in the contest. Indiana will take no step backward. Let all who aided in this grand result stand firm, with ranks unbroken. The sun of constituwith ranks unbroken. The sun of constitu-tional liberty beams upon this goodly land! By order of the Central Committee, GEO. McOUAT, Ch'm'n.

October, 27, 1862.

three weeks after the great victory achieved by the Illinois Democracy at the ballot-box, the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois issued an address to the people of the State, in which the Committee said:

which the Committee said:

In view of the continued perilous condition of our country, and especially in view of the new and vitally important issues involved in the recent elections, we feel called upon to congratulate you on the accomplishment of one of the most important political triumphs ever won at the ballot-box. The groat popular revolution inaugurated in the October elections, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has rolled on, gathering strength in its course, until it has culminated in resistless triumph on the 4th inst., on the broad prairies of our own noble State. We congratulate you, fellow-citizens, not only on having achieved, in the recent election, a victory of unparalleled importance, but also on having given to it such a majority as will carry a moral force incapable of being successfully resisted.

morrow, and in all time to come. We all all acknowledge fieldity to the Union asthe chief of political and personal duties. None but of political and personal duties. None beneated the contract of the interest of the contract of the contr

In addition to this, we may cite the folons reported the other day by the Committe on Federal Relations in the Legislature of Il-

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpation of the Administration and encroachments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our government, and the peace and liberty of the people; and fearing, as we do, that it is the intention of the present Congress and Administration, at no distant day, to ack now ledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby sever the Union, we hereby solemnly declare that we are unalterably opposed to any such severance of the Union, and that we never can consent that the great Northwest shall be sep-

The Democratic State Convention held at Detroit on the 10th inst. adopted unanimously a Resolved, That the condition to which our country has been brought by the radical and hostile factions, North and South, calls upon every Democrat to stand by the old landfunarks and the principles of the Democratic

Resolved. That we stand by the Constitu-tion, the Union, the laws, and the personal liberty of the citizens, and hold him unworthy to enjoy constitutional freedom who is willing to sacrifice any or either of these to the corrupt faction which has set up and is attempting to wield despotic and arbitrary power at Wash-ington.

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the Administration and the encroachments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our government and the peace and liberty of the people.

We now turn to the Democracy of the im-

perial State of New York. And here the spokesman, by his own lofty character and wide renown not less than by the power and grandeur of his State, deserves to be accepted as the exponent not alone of the Democracy of New York but of the entire Democracy of the North. And as such he is accepted in fact by the Northern Democracy itself. Governor Seymour in his recent message says:

There is but one way to save us from demor-alization, discord, and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be disorganized, beyond the una-voidable necessities of the war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity, and hab-

making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity, and happiness to every section.

The vigor of the war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the patriotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed, that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our own country and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the result of

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the result of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported—all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out avery inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution.

We accordingly will show what kind of an armistice it is that such of them favor as are entioned in the Legislature of Illinois, the two resolutions next in order to the one we

That is to say, always excepting Vallandig-ham and his handful of followers, those who suggested is thus in strict harmony with the octrines and sentiments announced in the and sentiments. Of course, whenever the South accepts such an armistice, the rebellion is at an end, and the constitution is triumphant. The objection to the suggestion of suc impracticability of the thing. In other respects, it might be proper enough. It is merely equivalent to proposing that the war shall end altogether, that at least with respect to the oad mass of interests involved the records of the last two years and upwards shall be wiped ut, and that we shall all begin where we all left off before the stealing of a gun or the secession of a State. In other words, it is nothing more or less than a proposal to let the South take back the terrible blunder of secession, and to seek at last, as it should have sought at first, protection in the Union and not out of it. If the South would now accept such a proposal, and we had to decide whether we should offer t or prosecute the war for an ulterior end, we hould most unhesitatingly decide to offer it. But the South will not accept it. On the conscertain the voice of the South, contemptuously rejects all such overtures in advance And this is the real objection to the measure Certainly there is not a spark or glimmer of disloyalty about it. Besides, the measure, as we have intimated, is suggested only here and there among the Northern Democrats. It is not a proposition in which the party generally unites. It is not a part of the Democratic platform. Nevertheless, we repeat, the thing

is not essentially improper.

It is as different from the armistice urged by the seditionists who meet at Frankfort to-day as light is from darkness, or, what is the sam of these foul pretenders. And this brings us to the only remark we have room to make in closing the present exposition. We have shown by indisputable authority what the po-sition of the Northern Democracy is. It is the position of the Union men of Kentucky. The position of the Union men of Kentucky. The position are thoroughly identical. We all stand together on the selfame platform. Wherefore, the men, who under the assumed name of Democrats meet to-day at Frankfort, must either step upon the same platform, or else stand confessed as the

If they do the former, they will lose their fol will sooner or later be apt to lose them. One or the other, however, they must do. We await their choice with more curiosity of these spurious Democrats, hold up to his annot fail to be entertaining if not instruct ive. A wild Patagonian stalking suddenly in front of a six-foot reflector could hardly prom

furious vituperation, characterizes John Quin-cy Adams as "the leader of weavers, shoe, love, and ready-made-clothes makers" Ready-made-clothes makers" is "good"! We think it is better than "mobled queen", though agreed with us; and we don't care.

The rebels hold their Convention Frankfort to-day. But they are not bold ebels. Far from it. They use the name ooking mask enough, but it hides feature horribly distorted by treason. We are no told whether men suspected of loyalty are to be admitted to the masquerade.

THE SKIRMISH AT NOLENSVILLE. - The Nash ille Union makes an announcement of the brisk skirmish at Nolensville on Sunda last between Steadman's command and a po tion of Gen. Wheeler's rebel division. Five of the rebels were wounded and captured. The Federals sustained no loss.

The use of the Hall of Repres Frankfort was refused yesterday to the Rebel Convention. Let the rebel sympathizers meet on or under the old bridge that their friends in Bragg's army tried to demolish. BATA lady writes to us that she is astor

ished at our denunciation of deserters. We are astonished at her astonishment. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Evening Session.—Mr. Chandler called up the bill for the relief of the crew of the ship Nightingale. Passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill enroling and calling out the national forces, which, pending the amendment of Mr. Collamer, was adopted.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, which was adopted, allowing the person drafted to be exempted by procuring a substitute and paying assum of money not exceeding \$300, to be fixed by the Secretary of War; but failing to appear, or procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by court martial.

martial.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, which was adopted, to make first class include those between the ages of 20 and 35 instead of 18 and 35.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment that all ministers of the Gospel be exempt.

After discussion the amendment was rejected, and the bill reported to the Senate. The question recurred on agreeing to the amendments excepting Governor's and Judiciary of

ents, excepting Governor's and Judiciary of Mr. Trumbull favored the amendment.
Mr. Dixon thought it highly important that all should be included as it would tend to allay any dissatisfaction that might arise.
Mr. Rice said if the bill did not exempt those exempted by State constitutions then there would be a revolution. [General voices, "Oh no."]
Mr. McDougall said, if there was to be a revolution in the North let it come now. He didn't believe there would be any such revolution.

against 19.

Mr. Wilkinson renewed the amendment to exempt members of Congress. Rejected—16 to 20.

Mr. McDougall offered an amendment,

of the bill.

Mr. King renewed his amendment to e empt the Governors of States, which wadopted.

At 12 o'clock the bill passed the Senate.

killed.

The Fulton was towed down to the neare

The Fulton was towed down to the nearest port.

Four prisoners taken by the Queen of the West arrived to-day.

Later intelligence from the fleet indicates much sickness, but it is believed there has been a general improvement of health.

The Queen of the West remains at the mouth of the canal.

The battery opposite has fired at her several times, but without effect.

Wednesday a scouting party came up with a body of the enemy five miles back of Lake Providence.

The gunboat Julietta ran aground between bere and Memphis. Two boats endeavored to pull it off, and pulled off the whole bow. It is there yet, in bad condition, and the crew aboard.

The steamer Rowena, recently seized at Lebed No. 10 for transporting contraband

The steamer Rowena, recently seized at Island. No. 10, for transporting contraband goods, was sent to Memphis in charge of three naval officers, with orders to discharge the Government freight, and bring the boat back to Cairo as a prize.

The rebel gunboat General Price is undergoing repairs here. She had steam up to-day for the first time since she was captured at Memphis. She will soon be completed, and is to be one of the finest boats in the service.

From a gentleman from Helena I learn that General Gorman has been superseded in that command. Cotton, which has ruined many good officers, was his failing.

The railroad from Columbus to Jackson is nearly finished. Passeogers now have to walk only about one mile around an unfinished gap.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 16.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863,

Mallory has obtained from the War Department an order for the payment of half tolls to those turnpike companies in our State whose roads have been used by the Government for sentative in Congress has succeeded in obtain ing the moiety of the demands which these companies have on the national treasury, and for, besides the use of the roads, bridges wer destroyed under the exigencies of military ne cessity and the pikes were badly cut up by we don't know that Polonius would have justice of the country will eventually render them all proper restitution.

is dead. This annunciation is painful to us who make it and will be painful to many thousands who read it.

Mr. Harlan was 63 years of age. He occutives for several years, and was much distinguished for his integrity, zeal, and ability in the public service. Ferhaps there was no man in the body to which he belonged so active in a particular locality, not a day ought to be elaborate investigations and bringing to light important truths which it was desirable that Congress and the nation should know.

During the last few years of his valuable anywhere in appointing delegates to the conney for Kentucky, and in that office he uniformly sustained and advanced his high reputation as a profound lawyer and as one of the purest and most upright of men. Our State has never known a lawyer whose opinion upon legal matters was more uniformly right than his. His legal to state of the loyal citizens of the county. Let us have than his. His loyalty was unfaltering and of the most devoted character. He was one who would gladly have died for his country, and we feel a heart-felt regret that he had not serve respect and will command it. lived to be a witness of the restoration of her glory and power.

Kentucky can ill afford at a time like this

be honored as he was honored in his life. The members of the Louisville Bar are requested the convention shall be equal to the occasion. o'clock, at the Federal Court room in this city, to pay a proper tribute to the memory

esertion of Federal troops. The evil is of great magnitude. Our State sent her full quota and quota there now. Sickness and the mortality of the battle-field have unquestionably done much to reduce the number of her men in the cert of action with respect to right desertions have done far more. And tative. It does not contemplate

country's service, accepted their country's livrights and honor in the war, binding them-selves meanwhile by a solemn oath to obey their superior officers. Hence the deserters the public cause in general and pa rendering the service agreed on; they are through a misconception either of the propoguilty of betraying their country by turning sition itself or of the real condition of thing companions in arms in running away and leaving them to do greatly increased duty and incur fearfully increased risk from inadequacy of force; and they are guilty of violating an

Surely the nature of such recreancy is not

tered all through our State, some of them making no attempt at concealment. It is said that some of them even reckon, and not wholly without cause, upon being protected by their respective neighborhoods. A gallant officer of high rank informs us that he recently sent a subordinate officer to a point in Hardin county to arrest deserters whom he knew to be there, currences elsewhere in our State. Now we exhort all who are disposed to be loyal, and

share their crime; to resist an attempt of the military authorities to connections with a body of the enemy nive miles back of Lake Providence.

The engagement was a warm one. The Federals lost few men, but many rebels were killed and thirty-two prisoners taken, among whom were the Colonel and Major. More than ninety horses were captured.

The work of cutting an entrance for boats into Lake Providence from the river is proceeding with spirit, and ready access is expected to the Black, Ouachita, and Red rivers.

General Gorman is pursuing with energy should be allowed to expect, no mercy. Not ceeding with spirit, and ready access is expected to the Black, Ouachita, and Red rivers.

General Gorman is pursuing with energy the work of clearing out the old passage so as to make it navigable to Blackwater. There is depth of water enough, but stumps, trees, and vegetation choke up the passage.

If the pass is cleared, it gives admission to Blackwater, hence to Tallahatchie, whence boats can reach the rear of Vicksburg via Yazoo river.

Gen. Gorman has a strong picket force half a mile ahead of the working party, which has had several skirmishes with the enemy, and some men were killed on both sides.

The enemy are planting cannon at the important spot where the pass enters the Blackwater, and accumulating a force there. They are engaged in filling the channel with trees to delay the work of the Federals.

On Wednesday the clearing had advanced to within two miles of the point of junction with Blackwater.

The rebel capital of Louisiana is changed from Opelousas to Shreveport. The Governor is to call out the whole militia immediately.

The Mississippi Legislature passed a law that not over three acres of cotton should be planted to the planter, under a penalty of five lundred dollars per acre, half to go to the informer.

The gunboat Julietta ran aground between

men in the military service of their country, deserted to return at once to duty. If they scorn Lincoln's proclamation, as we trust they do, they may properly consider that it can ministration will soon pass away like a fleet be re-established in its old power, if, through their exertions and those of their comrades in the field, we shall have a country for it to delay of the Federal Government to pay many of them for their services, but they should remember that the payment of such vast armies as have been mustered against the rebellion is dispensable delay. And if they feel, as no doubt they do, that their families have suffered in consequence of the lack of promptness in the payment of their wages, let them bear in mind, that, in consequence of these terrible times brought upon us by the rebellion, they can do, little or nothing at home for the support of their families, and that if, through their recreancy, the rebellion shall triumph of favorable accounts from all quarters.

tle nationalities, their families and all their esterity for perhaps generations to come will

A Union STATE CONVENTION.-We rej to see that the Union members of the Legis-lature have promptly arranged the question respecting a Union State Convention. The result is the following call, which appeared yesterday at the head of our local columns: UNION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representative on Monday evening, Feb. 16th, 1863, on metion, Hon. Joseph Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner appointed Secretary.

ville, on the 18th day of March next, and notiinate suitable persons as candidates to fill the
various State offices, to be chosen at the next
August election. It is further recommended
that the people meet, at some convenient time
and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the convention. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Ch'm'n.

JOHN B. BRUNES, Sec'y.

We hope the people will respond with promptitude and zeal to this call. We are Kentucky can ill afford at a time like this convention should be incurred. The occasion to lose such men as Mr. Harlan. Indeed she has not many such to lose. Let his memory most eventful that have ever distinguished the

dopted by one of the Houses, as a "Prace

misconception of the whole measure.

The design of the proposed conference is merely to secure harmony of view and of utterance among the conservative Legislatures pendent action. It is intended only the national affairs with greater wisdom and effect. The conference, if held, would bear represented as a committee of conference in a single Legislature bears to the constituent Houses. It would be simply a grand joint committee of conference. What is proposed is

We are not betting men, but we will lay Louis Napoleon a trifling wager that we conquer the rebel Confederacy before he conquers' Mexico. And Victoria may hold the

[Special to the Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 16, 10 P. M.

Richmond papers of the 14th inst. have be

Richmond papers of the 14th last, have been received.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13—The French war steamer Milan passed over the har yesterday, from Baltimore, bound to Port Royal. She is expected here this week.

The frigate Ironsides maintains her position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charlestop.

A Yankee picket was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of an impending attack on Charleston, and thinks it will be made.

The bill authorizing the impressment of slaves and property for the use of the army passed, and resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill providing for the sale of all negroes taken in arms against the Confederacy. The proceeds to be divided among the capturers.

Washington, Feb. 17.

An Unlooked-for Interference!

In a special telegraphic despatch from Frankfort this morning, we present the history of the rise, progress, and fall of the convention of the rebel Democracy of the Commonwealth, which had been called ostensibly for the nomnation of candidates for State offices filled at the ensuing August We announced in our evenedition yesterday that Colonel S. Frankfort, had placed the delegates to this rebels.

tlemen with whom we have conversed us that the conversation of these delegates was exceedingly rebellious; that they were as disloval in their sentiments as if they had been oted subjects of the arch-traitor Jeff Davis. have been bold, exultant, and defiant. We do not wonder, therefore, that their treasonab purposes became apparent to the civil and tary authorities, and that their traitorous lesions were thus summarily thwarted by Col.

The details are not all furnished, however by our telegraphic correspondent. Before an organization of the Convention had been fully eted, Colonel Gilbert presumed to stat the object of the meeting," a duty which ordinarily devolves upon a presiding officer, who it is supposed would promote its objects. The statement is aptly made and most satisfactorily explaimed. At the close of his address, Col rt informed his auditors that they were at liberty to depart; and we are informed that they did not stand upon the order of their g, but that they went at once. Many o the delegates returned to this city last ever ing-wiser and, we trust, better men.

Gen. Boyle, the commander of the Weste District of Kentucky, received a despatch from Gen. Gilmore last evening, under whose

lads at Charleston will be that they ill be almost entirely surrounded during the batteries of the most formible character. It is said that a thousand annon have been planted for the defence of the city, making probably upwards of a bun-dred batteries, besides the forts and iron-clad ms, so that our iron-clads, let them turn their rrets which way they will, will be exposed nt fire for hours, would be likely to hit ever part of a steamer of even half the size of a port-hole. What the effect of a shot in the port of one of our heavy iron-clads would be we are not wise enough to say, but we sup-pose that it would be exceedingly mischievous.

There is not one man in ten in Ohio who layor of peace upon some terms. A majority of the people are in favor of either upon terms of compromise or of the people were taken upon the question, "peace or no peace, at respect to terms of settlement, the party would be two to one of the other three three terms."

When the Editor of the Enquirer says that ect to terms of settlement we presume he means that they would vote for peace upo any terms whatever. He must think that they would vote for peace upon the basis of ent at Washington, and even the payment of a yearly pecuniary tribute to the If he is correct, the people of Ohio

illed at Murfreesboro, was attached to Col. charge upon the enemy's centre intly leading and cheering his men victory, being pierced with a grapeshot in which he was so sure awaited them. Wit earning sword far above his head, his voice nctly heard above the noise of he fight, until he was borne from the field by ant. He has won the proud title of hero, and sleeps the sleep of the brave and true man. Peace to his ashes!

What sense is there in the prope the French Emperor that the United States and the Southern Confederacy shall appoint ners to meet and try to arrange the onditions of peace? Does not everybody know, that, if the proposition should be accepted by both parties, the United States Comwould go instructed to insist on the ration of the Union as a sine qua non, and missioners would be instructed to insist on a permanent separation as a sine qua non?

who sympathize with the rebellion go down and fight for it, instead of staying here and conceal, in the fashion of Spanish and Italian bravos, their weapons and their faces till the can see a chance to strike a treacherous and murderous blow? Begone, ye traitors and cowards, where ye know ye belong.

makes them a legal tender shall have ceased to operate? Answer us that, ye Kentucky ads, who are so anxious to get our tate into the rebel Confederacy!

ements of the rebel army on the Rappannock is Ethiopian minstrelsy. The p ellows can readily find "bones" enough.

The only way to get a just and hor oh peace-men, with those goodly instrument of peace, the musket and bayonet.

roperty or security must and will sink or

operty or security must and will sink or of the ____ I know you have a good deal to bear, but it is your duty to bear it like men. Let not the real or fancied misconduct of any officer swerve you from the, path of perals who can take Vicksburg, why doesn't loyalty to your country. Give my best wishes to all my friends. Write me again.

Your friend, truly.

The Government is said to be deterned that the Southern Union men shall be THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863. armed. This may be very well unless those sent to arm them shall find, that, in conseace of our long delay in the arming, they have pretty much all been forced by the rebel ption into the rebel ranks and armed by Jeff Davis. Before we can arm them, we

may have to fight to get possession of them. And there is another important considera-tion. We all remember, that, when we commenced arming the Union men in the most infected districts of Kentucky, rebel guerilla bands prowled daily and nightly around, seizing and appropriating the arms as fast as distributed. Unless due care shall be exercised, the same thing may happen in the South. We should see to it, that, while unpocrisy and cowardice to contemplated tree Gilbert, who has command of the forces at dertaking to arm Union men, we don't arm

rebel convention under temporary arrest, and Richard Thomas, of Maryland, better that all proceedings had been stopped for the known as the "French lady," has been the resent. The mild but firm address of Col. theme of correspondence between Governor Gilbert is the most satisfactory explanation of Letcher and the President, the former having his motives that could be furnished.

The train left this city for Frankfort at the Thomas, who Letcher insists should be treatsual hour yesterday morning with about one as a prisoner of war "in the service of Vir-undred and fifty delegates, a majority of ginia." But he is under indictment in Maryland for his attempt to seize the steamer Mary Washington, and also for treason, while Gen. who accompanied the delegation to Frankfort Dix insists that he should be treated as a spy, and returned with them last evening, inform because he was taken in the disguise of a female with a commission as Colonel in the active volunteer forces of Virginia upon his person. We do not, therefore, think that Letcher can mould the law of nations to suit Nor were their expressions of disloyalty made his present purposes as the head of the nation in delicate terms; but they are represented to of Virginia. Thomas was never placed in close confinement until he made a desperate attempt at escape, and he is now allowed no

> privileges which he can abuse. BRAGG FORTIFYING .- It is said that Gener ragg is busily employed in planting cannot on the south side of the river at Chattanooga The Nashville Union says that General Johnston is probably preparing to retreat from "our" sacred soil at an early day. He has reeived no reinforcements from Virginia, and hree regiments left his army some days ago for Vicksburg.

The letter below is from one Kentucky officer to another. The writer is one of the most gifted and promising young men in the

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1863. RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1863.

DRAR —: Your favor of the 7th was received some days since and would have been answered earlier, but other business has prevented my doing so. I was glad to hear from you personally, but pained to hear of your dissatisfaction, and the course you desire to pursue. You wish me to tell you how you can get out of what you style "this once Union, but now abolition war," or whether I think Kentuckians ought to remain in the

pistrict of Kentucky, received a despatch from Gen. Gilmore last eveningy under whose orders Col. Gilbert acted, informing him that he had dispersed the convention, with the assurance that it could not reassemble in his district; and Gen. Boyle promptly replied to Gen. Gilmore the convention should meet nowhere in his district. We infer, therefore, that we shall have no more of this affair of a "Democratic" convention, unless it should assemble under the aegis of the Southern Confederacy.

We need hardly add that the course pursued by Col. Gilbert will meet the approval of all loyal Kentuckians.

The Pour turret iron-clads, if they attack Charleston, will, we fear, encounter one great disadvantage. During the late conflict between the Montauk and Fort McAllister, the former, after every fire of her great guns, turned her turret before reloading, so as to prevent the shots of the fort from entering the portholes, the only point where balls could enter. The rebels soon learned her policy, and, when her turret was turned away from them, they would reserve their fire until she again turned it toward them, and then discharge their guns at her as rapidly as possible, in the hope of getting a missile into her port. They failed, however, and she came off without any material injury.

Now it seems to us that the difficulty with and the stages of the Southern will be that the course provided to the produce of the prod and his advisers are attempting so to manage the war as to produce outside collateral consequences that are unconstitutional and outrageous, but what is still
the main object of the war on the part of
the nation, and what will be the
result if the nation succeeds? The suppression of the rebellion. What did we volunteer for? To help put down a wicked,
causeless rebellion. Were we right? I feel
unmistakably that we were.

unmistakably that we were.

Has the rebellion done anything so far to commend it to us or to the lovers of freedom our race? Let the graves of our slaughtered Union dead answer. Has it become more Union dead answer. Has it become more lovely in its perjuries, its robberies, its hangings, its murders of Unionists? I think not; it is the same stupendous crime, more hideous, more cruel, more bloody in its deformity. Shall we falter now in the great work of crushing the monster, because, perchance, in doing so, something else may be done which we may condemn however severely? I trust not. Can the bad conduct of a Buchanan or a Lincoln destroy our obligations to our common country, to ourselves, and to those who come after us? No, never. Though the President, or those who seem to control him mon country, to ourselves, and to those who come after us? No, never. Though the President, or those who seem to control him even against his better judgment, may take advantage of the war to free and arm a few negroes, the contest is still the same in all its great and grand proportions—a contest between union and disunion, government and anarchy, loyalty and treason, the ardent hopes of the friends of human liberty and constitutional freedom and the wishes of the malignant devotees of gloomy despotisms; and the clamors of "peace" traitors and timid friends frightened by the old stale cry of "aigger" cannot change it. I am opposed to the radical policy of the Administration—earnestly and bitterly opposed to it, but how ought I as a citizen-soldier to manifest my opposition? By legal constitutional actions at the proper time at the ballot-box. This is the good old way to redress wrongs of Administrations in a free government. It may be slow but it is sure. Mr. Lincoln and his unprincipled, wicked advisers are not the government. Their term of office is of short duration, and the time will soon come, if we are true to ourselves and preserve the government, when a conservative Executive and Congress, regarding the Constitution as still the supreme law of the land, will annul unconstitutional, impracticable legislation, illegal edicts, and barbarous proclamations.

the supreme law of the land, will annul unconstitutional, impracticable legislation, illegal edicts, and barbarous proclamations. In
the meantime, however, the efforts of loyal
men to crush the rebellion must not be relaxed, for upon the suppression of the rebellion depends the permanence of law and order
and conservatism on this continent.

With the rebellion crushed out and destroyed and the authority of the government
sustained, though at the cost of some of our
best blood and untold treasure, we still have
something to live for, something to hope, a
glorious nationality preserved, the unity of sustained, indust at the cost of some of our best blood and untold treasure, we still have something to live for, something to hope, a glorious nationality preserved, the unity of government intact, the Constitution still the supreme law, though set at naught for a time, those outrages corrected that gall and humiliate us now, a still young and vigorous nation with a power of resources and a martial fame before which the antiquated despots of the old world will stand abashed, and before us a bright future of promise, of progress, of freedom, of high national advancement, of civilization, and glory. This is but a feeble picture indeed of what we may hope for, if the rebellion is crushed, and the national authority vindicated; but let the rebellion succeed, and what have we to hope for? What have we to live for? Can there be security? I cannot think so. Where, then, will be our venerated Constitution? Where our once glorious nationality? Where the great republic? Gone, and gone forever, and in place thereof a multitude of weak, petty little States and sovereignties, unable to protect their citizens, or give them respectability at home or abroad, or perhaps a number of military despotisms, wrangling, quarreling, and warring endlessly. I turn with relief from contemplating the wild confusion and anarchy of disuation to the glorions hopes of Union, law, and liberty. Let us, therefore, stand firm, unwavering, and steadtast by our principles and our flag. If we are true to our selves the future will be true to us. Our cause is just and right, and must ultimately prevail; and in that good time coming, when gentle peace shall dispense her blessings under the benignity of national law and a glorious Union restored, the loyal and true everywhere will abundantly reward us by their gratitude and blessings for weary marches, dangers, and wounds, our trials, humiliations, and sacrifices; and let us so conduct ourselves now, in this dark and trying hour, that them we can claim, proudly claim, that

be hermetically sealed on the subject. now, in this dark and trying hour, then we can claim, proudly claim, we were of the Grand Army of the Un Gen. Asboth, commander of the post faithful Executive, no unconstitutional, r nant legislation of a fanatical, idiotic Con that, as disloyal citizens on the Mobile nant legislation of a fanatical, idiotic Congress could in the darkest hour swerve us one jot or tittle from our high allegiance. I am grieved to hear of dissatisfaction in your regiment. You all owe it to yourselves and to your hitherto untarnished reputation resolutely to go to work and allay discontent. Let not in subordination, useless bickerings, or falter-ing now, sully the bright hard-earned fame Ohio Railroad encourage the guerillas to make raids upon that road, hereafter, for every raid upon that road, and for every attack upon steamboats or transports on the imity to the scene of the outrage will be ar-

the real perpetrators.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. Whatever difference of opinion ther may be in regard to the expediency of the act of Col. Gilbert in arresting the proceedings of the rebel Convention at Frankfort, there can be none as to the impudence of the rebels and rebel-sympathizers in complaining of it. The Convention was as thoroughly a rebel Con vention as any ever held in the rebel Confed eracy. Its members were among the mos notorious rebels in our State. They met to inaugurate a movement for carrying Kentucky out of the Union. They may deny this, but they all know it as well as they know that they live. In taking the name of "Democrat instead of that of rebel, they but added by son. They chose their time when they be lieved that the odiousness of the radical act of the Administration had prepared or wa rapidly preparing the Kentucky mind for revolt against the Union, when Humphre Marshall was threatening the State in one rection and Morgan was reported to be alread invading it with a very heavy cavalry for from another, when they saw and heard an felt that the feelings and passions of our peor were everywhere heaving and dashing lil the waves of a stormy sea, when in fact ou soil might be considered the actual theatre war, and their purpose, confidently entertained was to prepare their friends in every count and neighborhood to rise up in insurrecti and join the enemy at his coming. If th danger was imminent of their accomplishi or in a great measure promoting their well known objects, it was expedient as well as right to arrest them in the midst-of their action or before their action. If there was no danger, it was unquestionably inexpedient.

But we have spoken of the impudence the rebels and rebel sympathizers in denoun ing the proceeding as tyrannical and oppres sive. Even if it was tyrannical and oppres sive, they should blush to say so. Kentucky is a State of the Federal Union as much as Georgia is a State of the rebel Confederacy. Now consider what would be done in Georgi if a State Convention were to assemble at her capital to denounce the Confederate Governent, nominate Union candidates for office, and carry the State out of the rebel Co. Suppose the fact were as well federacy. inderstood throughout that State as any other fact under heaven; what, we ask would be done? Would the members of the Convention be simply told by a military officer that they could not proceed with the usiness, but must disperse and go to their mes? Do we not all know that they would not be permitted to go to their homes? Don't we all know that they would be seized and hung or sent to the penitentiary? And would not the case be the same in all the other State and parts of States over which the rebel sway extends? Did not the members of our late rebel convention exercise before they went to Frankfort and while they were there and have they not exercised since incomparably more freedom of speech than any Union sym athizer could exercise in any portion of the

rebel Confederacy without losing his life or his liberty? These questions need no answer. Ther whether the action of Colonel Gilbert was advisable or unadvisable, the rebels at least have no right to denounce it. They are trying to force Kentucky and all her people, Union men as well as others, into a Confederacy whose whole system of policy they profess to idolize beyond measure, but within all of whose borders there is a despotism over human souls and human bodies in comparis with which the extinguisher put upon Convention at Frankfort was, in its most favorable aspect, mildness and liberality and

It is not difficult to comprehend the general views which guided the secession lead- were any possibility of such a structure injur-

onservative party. nask should be respected by the true conservatives of Kentucky, and the masked organize tion should oe allowed to flourish uninter ruptedly, they could so call forth and discipline cure an uprising when the next rebel invasion should take place and thus powerfully further the success of the invasion or effectually to back the rebellion in any other feasible mode that might turn up; and, secondly, that, if the mask should be torn off, and the organization should be regarded and in any measure dealt with as the treasonable organization it was they could so raise and modulate the cry of on pression as to divide the Union men of the State and by this means accomplish the same general purpose in a less degree. In any ession leaders, the organizing of a masked cession party in Kentucky would necess rily promote the cause of secession. "The national authorities," reasoned these leaders, "must either let us alone, or interrupt us. If they let us alone, we will accomplish our purmatter which they do, our cause will be advanced. Our cause has nothing to lose, and everything to gain. Therefore, let us go ahead!" And they did go ahead. And the national authorities have interrupted them almost at the threshold.

Such unquestionably are the general view under which the secession leaders of Kentucky acted in the movement just exploded. How correct or incorrect the first part of these views nay have been, we do not now propose to innire; but the correctness or in the last part has already been brought to the test. We shall see whether or not the Union men of Kentucky can be divided and the ranks of the secessionists can be recruited or strengthened in any way by the orderly dis persion of a secession convention assembled on the theatre of war in the presence of the loyal Legislature of the State and under the very eyes of the national troops appoint to guard the Capital from the inroads of the cession foe. We shall see what Union men or man can be caught in the secession tran which the military authorities have thus sprung. We shall see whether in this particular the shrewd calculation of the secession leaders was correct or incorrect. We feel proud confidence that the calculation will

prove as idle in effect as it was treacherous in motive. As respects the expediency or inexpedien cy of the step taken by the military authorities, we have nothing at present to say, for we are not acquainted with all the facts bearing on the question; but as respects the justice and lawfulness of the step we have no doubt, Kentucky is so far within the sphere of actua military operations as to render the step a simple exercise of the authority conferred by the laws of war as those laws are embodied in the constitution; and certainly non-combatant ecessionists do not justly deserve the protection step is accordingly both just and lawful. . Whatever else may be said of the step, it cannot fairly be pronounced either arbitrary or unjust. It is thoroughly legitimate. And the impudence of the secessionist who impeaches it is equalled only by the transcendent impudence of the secessionists who provoked it.

The true objection to the step, if there any objection, is that it is adapted to do the Union cause more harm than good; but this is an objection that no secessionist can plead. The mouths of the secessionists are or ought to

Columbus, Ky., has issued an order saying ested and held as hostages for the delivery of

Wendell Phillips says that "the niggers nust help somebody." A nigger woman

Some of our contemporaries are extreme sensitive on the question of bridging th Ohio River, and they therefore have attacked in advance the bills reported by Mr. Robert Mallory and Mr. Wadsworth. The object of this proposed legislation is to extend the proisions of the law of July 14, 1862, extablishing ertain post-roads, so as to allow all railroad River, to build bridges across the river for the nore perfect connection of such roads, and at Oxford. The enemy having fallen back of e passage of trains, the privilege having by the existing law been extended only to roads shove the mouth of the Rig Sandy River It s argued that the erection of such strucres will impede steamboat navigation. o the serious injury of the business inrests above Louisville. But the proisions of the law are remarkably guarded under its privileges may be furnished with a ber. At Helena he picked up Steel's division drawbridge, or be constructed with unbroken | which delayed him till the 22d. On the 24th and continuous spans. If a pivot or other he was at Milliken's Bend, and sent a brigade form of draw is adopted, its span must be over the main channel, not less than three hundred feet in length and not less than seventy-five Tensas and Macon, thus cutting off all supplies feet from the bottom chord of the bridge to low water mark, and one of the next adjoinand twenty feet in length. If the bridge is made of unbroken or continuous spans, its elevation shall not be less than ninety feet above low water mark over the channel, nor in any case less than forty feet above extreme high water, the main span must be at least three undred feet long, and one of the adjoining pans must be at least two hundred and twenty feet in length. We cannot, by any stretch of magination, see how structures erected under uch provisions can impede steamboat navigation or interfere with any business interests. A span three hundred feet long and forty feet above extrema high water would pass the largest steamboats without any material lelay. The bill which Mr. Mallory reported athorizes the Louisville and Nashville an the Jeffersonville Railroad Companies to become stockholders in a bridge company to erect a structure in our vicinity. Our Ohio friends took no exceptions to the law of July 14th last, which declared the bridge at Steubenville, in their State, abutting on the hill, and they were not equal to it. Besides, Virginia shore, to be a lawful structure, if Grant could not be heard of, nor Banks, completed with the above recited restrictions and making that bridge and Holliday's Cove railroad, which is a Virginia chartered company, a public highway and postroad. Nor were any objections raised to that feature o the law which allowed all railroads above the mouth of the Big Sandy River, terminating on the Ohio, to build bridges under its pro visions. It looks, therefore, as if the arguments now are dictated by a spirit of opposi on to the city of Louisville and the materia interests of the State of Kentucky, and without any sound basis. We should be very unwilling to impede the navigation of our river or injure the business interests of our neighbors, but it is certainly very significant that the Cincinnati press should, at the eleventh hour, give way to such apprehensions, when the erection of bridges over the Ohio in their

own State has heretofore received zealous sistance from them. The necessity of a bridge at or near the Falls of the Ohio has long been urged, and no effort has ever been made to controvert it. Its advantages will be shared by every Western and Northwestern State, and it will materially expedite travel and be a great public accommodation. If, however, our friends of the Queen City are inspired by any jealous fears of the progress of Louisville, and they should be able to defeat the pending bills, we hope they will put their opposition on the right hasis, and not make the attempt to charge us with a desire to dam and obstruct the river What advantage would it be to our city to impede the navigation of the upper Ohio? Would it not be madness to bridge it if there And yet we are gravely told by the Cincinnat Gazette that such is our policy, and it warns those interested to move energetically in the

natter to prevent the passage of the bills. Since the above remarks were in type, w are gratified to know that the bill has passed the Lower House of Congress by the decided vote of 75 to 51. We now appeal to the Senate for a prompt concurrence as the completion of the proposed bridges over the Ohio river will furnish the means for a more vigorous prosecution of the war to put down rebellion, and when that is accomplished they will prove bonds of future unity and reciprocal feelings

of amity between the riparian States. THE BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO .- We learn by telegraph from Washington that the Hon Robert Mallory's bill for four bridges over the Ohio, which came up in the House on Wednesday, and was passed by a large majority authe mouth of the Big Sandy, of the uniform height of ninety feet shove high water mark leaves the height of the Cincinnati and Covington bridge at one hundred and twenty feet. least, providing reinforcements to fill vacanof instructions from home, did not feel warranted in favoring any change in the height of that bridge. The Pittsburg men opposed the bill on account of the alleged injury to river interests. Representatives from Louis

ville favored the proposition. Gen. Butler, it seems, is about to take n important command, but not in New Orleans. Now we shall see whether he will be Northern radical papers give them con We hope he will. One thing is certain-he will not be likely to allow the rebels to take him prisoner, for he has fair notice that they ting in the winds and rains of heaven as long or run like fifty devils. We bet upon him to

The difference between the Northern traitors and the Southern traitors is that the former are for the destruction of slavery even at the expense of the Union, and the latter for the destruction of the Union even at the

Cotton buyers who have returned to this city recently from Memphis state that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed an act making it a penal offence to sell cotton excep

to the Confederate Government. THE SECESSION CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT The Frankfort Commonwealth furnishes the details of what it terms the "grand skedad dle" at Frankfort on Wednesday, and adds: After Colonel Gilbert had made his addres After Colonel Gilbert had made his address to the assemblage, Mr. Bush, the present Representative from the county of Hancock, asked permission to have certain resolutions read, which he said would show the object of the meeting. Colonel Gilbert declined receiving them, and replied that further proceedings were inadmissible, as the whole object of the meeting was pretty well known.

Some member of the meeting moved to adjourn, when the Chairman asked if his motion was to adjourn size die. Some said yes and was to adjourn sine die. Some said yes and some said no. One gentleman suggested that they adjourn to Indianapolis, and another that they should adjourn to Chicago.

that they should adjourn to Chicago.

Mr. Grover, the present Senator from Owen, then arose to address the assemblage, when Col. Gilbert interposed, insisting that the meeting should disperse.

Whereupon the Chairman put the question n motion to adjourn, and they all

We think, acting under the information Col. Gilbert had, he did precisely right, and as any United States officer placed in his posi-tion was bound to do. The Commonwealth also says: The Commonwealth also says:

We have been informed that the Chairman of the Central Committee, which called the Democratic Convention to assemble in this city on the 18th inst., publicly proclaimed on the street, when the rebel army took possession of Frankfort, that it was the happiest day of his life. It is also a notorious fact that a number of the delegates appointed for Franklin county to this Democratic Convention were rebel sympathizers—lending the rebels aid and comfort whilst they held possession of this part of the State.

art of the State.

To show, in some slight degree, the material of which the so-called Democratic convention. was composed, we are informed that Mr. Rogers, a prominent delegate from Bourbon country stated to two county, stated to two gentlemen of high re-spectability, in the office of the Capital Hotel, that it would not be long before Kentucky would be in the Southern Confederacy.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. All the important facts of the Vicksourg affair are not yet known to the public.

Gen. Sherman's movement on Vicksburg was not contemplated as the great Mississippi Exvance at Coffeeville. Sherman had three diompanies, whose lines terminate at the Ohio visions from Memphis with which he crossed taken in their opinion as to what would the Tallahatchie at Wyatt and was to his wes ned a new move. He was to go to Memphis with one of his three divisions and there hastily organize an expedition down the Missis sippi and up the Yazoo, to operate on the railroad supplying Vicksburg. He was allowed only five days in Memphis, but boats could no e collected. So he was two more days, but this particular; any bridge erected he left Memphis hastily on the 20th of Decem-(Burbridge's) which completely demolish the Shreveport Railroad across the bayous from the west. Arriving at the mouth of Yazoo the 25th, he found that Vicksburg, ten miles below, could not be passed by gunboats, and tieths and probably the whole of the pelow, could not be passed by gunboats, and that gunboats could not ascend the Yazoo private debts existing in the land. above the first high land at Haine's Bluff, so that there was no point on the Mississippi side to disembark his command except on Yazoo States of the Union, the loyal States, are no Island, ten miles up the Yazoo, from which several intricate swamp roads led into Vicksburg in a distance of seven miles. Our forces ascended the Yazoo December 26, got ashore everything that men hold dear, fight by noon next day, and engaged the enemy's save themselves from as wretched a fate s pickets on four separate roads or paths the same evening. The next day, after reconnoi- keep themselves from becoming the pity and tring all night, Gen. Sherman attempted to force a passage over the bayou at the foot of the Walnut hills at three separate places, and did actually cross at one of them, but the enemy's preparations were too strong, and the force, embracing more than half his entire command, was driven back. He staid there in the swamp two more days skirmishing and preparing for a new attempt, but saw that our forces would have to storm a series tably bring upon them. They would be fool of prepared works all the way up the who was ascending the river. Gen. S. was then with less than 30,000 men to do the work of three separate columns, each stronger than his own, and he had good reason to believe the enemy had 60,000. At all events 10,000 men in the works at Vicksburg could have held our men at bay. Gen. Sherman then offered to storm the fort at Haine's Bluff, where one gunboat had been blown up by a torpedo, and nother, the best in the fleet, roughly handled, killing poor Gwinn, one of the finest officers in the navy. But Admiral Porter considered the expedition too hazardous. Gen. McClernand arrived at that time, Gen. Sherman's uperior officer, and brought the first positive news that Gen. Grant was not moving south, but, on the contrary, had fallen back of the Tallahatchie-indeed, as far as Lagrange. To have persevered, under such circumstances, would have been utter ruin to the whole command. Gen. S. drew it off without loss. haste, or the least confusion. He then proposed the expedition to Arkansas Post, which

was on our rear and flank, and from which the enemy had already attacked one of our boats carrying ammunition and a mail. Gen. Sherman took McClernand to see Admiral Porter, and got him to co-operate, and finally led the expedition. The troops under Sherman did the work. Yet he now sees his name paraded in the papers as mad, insane, and everything else. The facts as here stated are known to thousands, and it is a little hard that he should be singled out thus by a parcel of newspaper scribblers who always eulogize certain persons and regiments that were the first to rejoice at getting out of a bad scrape, and that would have conveyed to the enemy the foreknowledge of the move on the Post of Clernand was very recently at the Federal camp before Vicksburg, and our forces landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, working on a canal to turn the river, a work which will fail, or, if successful, will leave the enemy the heights at Warrenton, as good as Vicks burg, below the mouth of the canal. Our forces cannot reach the enemy from this side. Grant is also at the camp before Vicksburg, and, to reach the city, he must pursue Vicksburg in front, or Haine's Bluff, with our men afloat in Mississippi steamboats, which can be sunk by a six-pound shot. There is no doubt the enemy has at least one hundred heavy guns in position, besides an equal numever they please. Well-informed military men think Vicksburg is stronger and more difficult of approach than Richmond. We are sorry to say we are not anticipating success at tha and the Federal Government ought to make its arrangements for a six months' siege at

be opened both above and below. There is a certain fact which is significant as well as curious. Whenever the Richmond papers publish articles ferociously New York Journal of Commerce says, the as great a terror to the rebels in the field as he ous insertion, and write exulting editorial was in his military and civil chair in that city. directing attention to them, and rejoicing over them. Nothing seems to give greater comfort to a radical Editor than the fire-eating denunciations of the Union which the South would hang him on high and leave him rot- ern radical papers publish. The feelings of both classes evidently coincide. The system as a particle of flesh or gristle remained upon of lending mutual aid and comfort is well his bones. He will either fight like the devil kept up. It is so plain now as to require no proof that Northern abolitionism has all along een the close ally of Southern secession. The reader has not forgotten the celebrated Syracuse abolitionist resolutions calling for the pening of a correspondence with Southern sunionists to endeavor to establish a mutual system of operations. Will some of our Syracuse friends let us know who were the promi nent men in that meeting? If we mistake not, some of them will be found high in favor

with the radical party of to-day. There will be no peace in this country till nservative men, Republicans and Democrats nite in action and oppose this established union between Northern and Southern disun nists. The Richmond papers, and Jefferson Davis himself, represent Southern senting not much more exactly than do Northern radical papers and Mr. Lincoln's proclamation must yet come together without the interv tion of politicians or political Editors of radical isunion sheets. For the present, let the people see clearly how the abolitionists rejoice over the bitterest articles which the Southe papers produce, and they will begin to learn heart of the radicals is with the enemies of the Union. We have long ago ceased to hear either Northern or Southern radicals speak of Washington and the fathers. They both despise the Constitution. They both ab-hor the Union. Let all patriots come out from nem and be separate. Let the Union-savers gather their forces and act as one body, what-

soon see the last of disunion radicalism. T. N. Lindsay, Esq., as we learn from he Cincinnati Gazette, made a motion in the Franklin Circuit Court, at Frankfort on Thursday, to have the Judge, Hon. George C. Drane, empannel a grand jury to investigate he loyalty of the men who met in the convention dispersed by Colonel Gilbert. The Judge very promptly and firmly refused to do so, saying that the Judiciary had no right to inerfere with the military in asserting the nanal authority, adding that even if the grand jury were in session he would not instruct it to investigate the act of Colonel Gilbert. Lindsay is a prominent sympathizer with secession, and a member of the "Democratic" Central Committee which called the rebel convention. The abolitionists have a great deal to say of their patriotism. Their patriotism is cer-tainly unique. They are patriotic to a crime.

Not long ago the organs of the pen and fierce exultation, that, when the Inion should be divided, the States now ac nowledging allegiance to the Federal Go

rnment would, within a very brief period break up into at least three or four disti nationalities. Those organs were not mis necessarily happen in the event of a separa whole country understands the case perfectly guished from the Southern Confederacy, know that they could not or would not remain to gether after the establishment of the inde pendence of the South. They would soon cut up into several Powers, nominally inde pendent of each other, and the whole of th great national debt would forever remain un paid, for the various Powers could not parti on it among themselves, and, even if they ould, they would not be able, reduced as the to a condition of destitution as insignificance, to pay any portion of it. Th entire national debt would be repudiated, an its repudiation would be followed immediate ery Southern mind and every North ern mind must of course see that the fighting, as is often alleged, for the mere con quest of the Southern States, but fighting in effect for their own existence, fighting f ever befel any people on earth, fighting to the scorn of even the poorest and pettiest con munities of all the world. Now the Southe authorities, who call out so loudly to be alone and profess the most utter astonish that they are not let alone, must assuredly know that our people, so long as they have muscles to strike with, will never consent to be reduced to such a state of wretchedne idiots, lunatics, if they should consent to it There never was a clearer and more unquestionable case of self-defence against annihile tion than that which the great armies of th Union are now waging. We have here spoken of the events, which if the Union should be permanently dissolved

would follow in the States now loyal, but we may well ask whether affairs in the South would be any better. Surely they would not unless the Southern States should attempt to guard against the danger by the prompt establishment of a tyranny or a despotism, and every man can judge for himself whether this would be better. The transition from the pres ent condition of things in the South to a despotism would be exceedingly easy if indeed it probability that the people of the South, highspirited as they are, would submit permanently or for any great length of time to such a despotism. They might accept a despotism for a brief period as a defence against their Northern neighbors or as a protection against sece sion, but they would soon rebel against i inless this terrible rebellion has crushe all the olden memories and all the olden spirit from their souls. The whole war on their part is founded and waged upon the very principle of the right of secession. Secession is its foundation-stone, its corner-stone, and its key-stone. Secession is its heart, its brains, its blood, its life. Thus the Southern Confederacy would very soon, like the Northern Confederacy, be broken up into poor little nanalities, and in the South, as in the North, all public. debts, like all private debts, would be repudiated, and universal bankruptcy and an endless series of miserable wars would be the fate of both lands. How can either the South or the North contemplate the picture

We hope our young men of Kentucky, ho still entertain any desire to join the Confederate army and aid in the efforts to devas tate and subjugate their native State, will reference to the disagreements of Generals Bragg and Breckinridge. The recreant Kentuckians under the command of the once idolized John C. Breckinridge are used as the abolitionists propose to use the negroes, put, when enlisted, into the most dangerous positions and exposed to almost certain death, not as a compliment to their gallantry, but as a punishment because they are Kentuckians and distrusted by Bragg. If there is any spark of the old pride and honor yet remaining, they would certainly not consent to such humiliation, but would throw down their arms and the union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the devertised publicly and presented within the davertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within carefully consider the recent intelligence in tion but would throw down their arms and return to their allegiance. But we fear that they are joined to their idols, and not even their opprobrious treatment by Bragg will open their eyes to the fact that the rebels hate Kentucky because of the loyal attitude she ha maintained, and they will visit that malignant feeling upon their deluded dupes rather than permit the State to escape the scourge of the civil war.

cies caused by sickness, securing its line of operations, and establishing depots, before landing the army. Communications should We have authentic information that John Morgan sent us another telegraphic despatch upon the occasion of his last raid upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. We years after date, &c.

Mr. Norton made the point that the bill

telegraph. And say on what day you will meet us on the railroad. Love to Dixie.

John Van Buren, who, in a well-known speech, expressed it as his opinion that Richmond should be taken, and that then the rebels should be permitted to establish their Confederacy if still desirous of doing so, has now decided, in view of recent intelligence from the rebel capital, that the war ought by all means to be vigorously prosecuted till the

REBELS IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.-Gen Boyle has information to the effect that a force of rebel cavalry, from six hundred to one thousand strong, crossed the Cumberland river in the vicinity of Mill Spring a few days ago, and that a portion of them are now occupy-ing Somerset, Pulaski county. They are said to be under command of Colonels Tucker, Chenault, and White, alias Robinson. The two enormous dredge-boats, which

have been used for some time to facilitate the work upon the canal enlargement at this city, have been sent to Vicksburg to assist upon the new cut-off at that place. One of these machines left a few days ago in tow of the Monongahela, and the other departed yesterday, towed by the Clifton. The rebel Congress has refused to sustain Jeff Davis's proclamation in regard to

and the rebel Congress will not yet agree upon some very obnoxious policy as a retaliation The delays at Vicksburg, Murfre oro, and Fredericksburg are mere comma and semicolons in the war. We trust that our brave armies will put a full stop to it be-

very well, and we sincerely rejoice at it. But

there is no certainty that the rebel President

We can assure the rebels that they ar likely to find their troops the fore-runners of

promoting and preserving the beauty of the bair. "BURNETT'S KALLISTON" is equally admired as a cosmetic. It is Burnett & Co. who are also the proprietors of the new perfume entitled "FLORIMEL" and of the "O already attained.—N. Y. Home Journal.

The bill to provide ways and means for the

A call is published in the mo to the patriotic sentiments recently an at Murfreesboro. A number of prespeakers have been invited.

[Special to the World.] MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.

Advices from below state that the rebels at Port Hudson are communicating with the gulf by way of Atchafayla river. The Queen of the West, as soon as repaired, will interrupt that movement. A million bales of cotton are below Helena awaiting Grant's permission to ship. [Herald's Special.]

A party of guerillas fired into the ram Dick Fulton at Cypress Bend, and killed several of her crew. She was towing coal to the fleet, and would have been captured, but was saved by the gunboat R. E. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
The Senate Military Committee instructed their Chairman to report a bill authorizing the purchase at the control of the dent may designate as being needed for mili-tary and other Government uses.

An appropriation is to be made for a navy yard in the West. The site to be selected by the President. St. Louis is understood to be

the place.

A gentleman recently from Charleston, who escaped through the rebel lines, states that arge numbers of troops have recently been collected there to defend the city. The citizens had generally left in anticipation of an Beauregard.

The city is strongly fortified on all sides but
the West, and supplied with iron-clads to defend the harbor, but two of these are destitute

f machinery. of machinery.

New York, Feb. 18.

New Orleans advices of the 8th state that preparations are in active progress for a new campaign in the Lafourche country.

General Weitzel is on the eve of departure with his expedition up Bayou. Teche. The movement is said to have actually commenced on the 8th. A letter says the progress of Weitzel will be movement and addison.

on the 8th. A letter says the progress of Weitzel will by no means prove bloodless. He must overcome resistance at every step. He will probably be supported by four or five gunboats. The enemy's force is 6,500 men, under Gen. Dick Taylor.

On the 28th ult. the gunboat Owasco was despatched to Galveston with orders to run into the harbor and examine as carefully as possible, without drawing the fire of the enemy, the position and strength of batteries that the position and strength of batteries that might be erected or in process of construction. Captain Wilson has returned to New Orleans and reported the Harriet Lane still at Galves-ton. He is certain she is disabled, as he saw could be called a transition, but there is no her towed slowly about by a small river

A-special from Memphis of the 17th says the new gunboat Indianola ran the blockade at Vicksburg on Friday night. The rebels did their utmost to sink her, but she passed on eachly

Memphis, Feb. 16—10 P. M.

Our advices from Vicksburg are to Friday.
The Queen of the West has been supplied with
coal and goes on another expedition down the
river. It is believed that a grand movement
is to be commenced shortly which will put
Vicksburg in our possession. Movements of
so formidable a character are in progress as to
render success morally certain. It is feared
that the enemy may evacuate before these arrangements can be fully brought to order.
The nature of the movement is contraband.

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1863. Мемрнів, Feb. 16—10 Р. М.

Washingrox, Feb. 18, 1863.
Secretary Stanton has agreed to allow one half tolls to be paid to the various turnpike companies in Kentucky which have been used by the army for the transportation of stores, artillery, &c. The Hon. Robert Mailory obtained the order from the War Department, and the funds will be promptly sent forward to meet the payments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. ent of claims for damages done by oops. This bill provides for three co oners and a colicitor to hear and exam uch claims, and claims for property tal

others.

Mr. King moved to amend so as to make the gauge 8 feet. Rejected.

The bill passed—26 to 9.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for the Milwaukee road. Passed.

the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the abolishment of slavery, providing that, whenever the President shall be satisfied that Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or explosion. lition or exclusion of slavery the twenty millions dollars in bonds, with

the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. We didn't get it, Jonny. We presume that while you and a portion of your pets were sending despatches over the wires, another portion were cutting the wires to prevent any despatches from going. You should establish better concert of action. Can Satan stand if he be divided against himself?

We know, Jonny, that you have done nothing lately in the fighting line, but please tell us how you are getting on in the horse line and the poultry business. Please answer by when two kinds of punishment are imposed by a court—pecuniary and imprisonment—to

trights, the heads corporate to the test for free principles in England for six hundred years, and, in this connection, condemning the seizure and imprisonment of men for declaring what they thought the law should be, or attempting to avail themselves of the rights secured by the Constitution, and all this by the will of one man only at Washington. this by the will of one man only at Washington.

Mr. Daly, delegate from Nebraska, proceeded to examine the difficulty. There were men who were continually crying out against the Administration; and when was there a revolution in which it was not necessary to resort to such arrests? The Constitution warranted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus when the public safety required it. There was a party in the House and in the country continually finding fault with the Administration on the conduct of the war. They were always dissatisfied; but what did they give in lieu of the measures which had been adopted to deal with sympathizers and abettors of rebellion? They spoke of compromise when they knew there could be none. The great fault of the Administration was that it had not arrested enough, nor punished them severely enough. [Applause]. Thousands of men in the North are in sympathy with the rebellion, and they should be punished. [Applause].

BURNETT'S COCOAINE." They describe with of this city, were to-day arrested and confined no slight enthusiasm its wonderful effects in promoting and preserving the beauty of the return of John A. Goltz and T. T. Tabb.

Tooth Wash." All these preparations deserve the high reputation which they have already attained.—N. Y. Home Journal. 1201.b.&wl

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18. do nothing that a good and loyal

To-day there are many indi-dect of an immediate movemen however, independent of the i Haines' battery, on the Yazoo

the army all quiet, and nothing but cana digging going on.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. The steamer Ruth to-day tak

[Special Despatch to the New Albany Le

York to Aspinwall.
A schooner from Boston for captured by a privateer, probabution, on the 31st, off Hayti. safely landed.

The office of the Keckul

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.
Col. John C. Walker, the new Agent of tate, has qualified and leaves for New York

Mr. McHenry, a lawyer here, was brought Mr. McHenry, a lawyer here, was brought ignoring the actual condition of the Statelefter the grand jury of the United States
court, and refused to answer in regard to the
rips and signs of secret societies.

The foreman presented him to the court, but
the Judge acquitted him of the charge of conthe Judge acquitted him of the charge of con-

Washington, Feb. 19.

[Special to the New York World.]

Persons in a position to know, say at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's department during the last few months.

Gen. Burnside will at once enter on his new command. He left for New York to-night.

Ool. Van Valkenburg, of the 20th Indiana, has been dismissed from the service for disvoyalty and unbecoming conduct.

Testerday the detective corps of Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, arrested at Berlin, Md., a F. M. Filler and Joel Mann, both belonging to Loudon county, Va., with \$9,000 in Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. Mill, Richmond; also a large number of letter for

Gen. Banks, but the employee a, representing that their sub-ided on its continuance. Bank

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

was our neighbor of the Democrat, who shall now speak on this point for us and for his

eve they a right to hold the offices to which

In the Democrat of June the 24th, our

Referring to the same set of people in the

Pompharonia, Nr. Mr. Marine M. Mr. A. M. . M. . Marines

Our neighbor, in the Democrat of the

he Post has information through a gentleinfrom Richmond that the rebel army has
e growing, as every man in the South been eighteen and forty years of age, who
bear arms, is now in the service.
here is a bill now before the rebel Congress
scripting even foreigners and Marylanders.
he supplies of the rebel army, except shoes,
better than they have been. The rebels
reported short of powder, and forage is
one, while the people on the route to Frediksburg are at the point of starvation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.

the steamer Jenny Lind, with a barge in consente for the fleet, was fired into at all Bend, at Bledsoe's Island, Arkansas, lamage done. The gunboat Conesto₄a, in fation, proceeded to Bolivar, and landed destroyed the town, which contains a few

15th of July:

or the commencement at Vicksburg, and early submerged, and it the Beautonat of the State; and port of the freel. Any moment may announce the commencement of the attack.

In Sight of Vicksburg, Feb. 18. Via Cairo, Feb. 19.

Rumors of the rebel evacuation of Vicksburg are unfounded. Trains have been running with unusual frequency, removing machinery from the city of Vicksburg, which started the report.

constitution.

A man conscientiously a rebel would not be a candidate if he appreciates at all the fitness of things. One who has no such appreciation will have to be taught it, by that power to which he has appealed—the power of arms. The secesh announced that they would have Kentucky, if they had to obtain her by blood and subjugation. They can't have the offices on any other terms.

chinery from the city of Vicksburg, which started the report.

The canal project is not abandoned. A large additional force is now employed on it. The new mouth is not finished. The water is running through the old channel six or seven feet deep, but don't wash as expected.

From movements in other localities, I infer that the object is to pass Vicksburg without attacking it at present. I may be able to speak fully soon.

A barge containing 7,000 bushels of coal ran the blockade on Saturday night without accident or discovery, to supply the ram Queen of the West. Shot and shell are occasionally dropped in our midst, near the mouth of the canal, without serious annoyance.

Gen. Prentiss goes to Helena, in command of Eastern Arkansas. Gen. Ross accompanies him in a subordinate capacity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate currency bill passed the House to-day in the precise form it came from that body.

Referring to the same set of people in the permitted the permitted to their lectures, and tolerated, with marvellous patience, their sharp practice in stealing, robbing, and killing Kentuckians, in order to enlighten them in their true interests. We have had enough of that, and it must stop right here.

If they don't like the ways of the people in the permitted the permitted to their lectures, and tolerated, with marvellous patience, their sharp practice in stealing, robbing, and killing Kentuckians, in order to enlighten them in their true interests. We have had enough of that, and it must stop right here.

If they don't like the ways of the people in the permitted the people in the people in

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

We understand that a memorial from some of the members of the exploded convention at Frankfort was presented to the House on Friday, and referred to one of the standing some of the members of the exploded convenon Friday, and referred to one of the standing

and still finding their allies plotting, sympathizing, and referred to one of the standing committees of the body. We hope the memorial will be allowed to go to sleep on the table of the committee and never be awakened. It is simply a piece of audacious impertinence. Let it stay where it was sent.

As to the mere expediency of the action of the military authorities in dispersing the secession convention, we know at present as little as we knew when we first noticed the action, and, accordingly, shall say as little, which is nothing; but, as to the lawfulness and justice of the action, we have never had a shadow of doubt. And it appears to us that a candid man, whatever may be his proclivities in this strife, can harbor a doubt on the point only by tignoring the actual condition of the State Kentucky, unlike the loyal States of the North, is the theatre of war. She is not Democrat of the 30th of July, four days be ore the election, our neigh hor said:

The foreman presented him to the court, but the Judge acquitted him of the charge of contempt on the ground that a witness was not bound to criminate himself.

The grand jury having assumed that the society of mutual protectionists was treasonable, this decision was of course the only one that could be made.

The trial of the Morgan county prisoners commences on Monday. Six will plead not guilty.

The bill to more effectually protect the liberties of the citizen and to entorce obedience to the writ of habeas corpus has passed the House. Also the bill granting jurisdiction to the Union ship within her borders a hostile population strong in numbers and in influence, holds her position as an actual member of the Union by the tenure of the will see year the rest of his life, even if there were member of the Union by the tenure of the sword. Nothing can be plainer than this. The matter is still pending.

Washington, Feb. 19.

Admiral Porter communicates the follow.

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The condition in Kentucky and of the Union.

The grand jury having assumed that the society of mutual protectionists was treasonable, this decision was of course the only one side and the Union seconded by Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky in the State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky in the State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be State of Kentucky and the Federal Government tage in favor of Kentucky and of the Union. practice to which the Union m en of Kentucky This is underiably the actual situation. But are committed. It is quite unnecessary to for the military force of the Union, the mili-tary force of the rebellion would have dragged nounce as a usurpation the or lerly dispersion Kentucky into the rebel confederacy long ago, of a secession conclave, notor lously met to and would do so now at any hour. The ques- conspire in the interest of the enemy, would tion here is purely one of arms. It is a question of bullets not of ballots. It is directly the reverse of the question in the loyal States of the North.

Hence, the military autherities of the Union, The Union men of Kentu ky are certainly not prepared to go through with any such in dealing with the hostile population of Kenoperation as this in a matter so vital to
tucky, are clothed with the lawful powers of the cause of the state and of the nation. war, and, with all due counsel and consideration, are bound to exercise such powers. Kentucky, so long as she is the theatre of war, has no right, legal or moral, to step between the military authorities of the Union and the military authorities of the Union and the military authorities of the Union and the cause of the state and of the nation. The secessionists of Kentucky, as the auxiliaries of the rebels in airms, are comparatively powerless from the lack of organization; and they cannot organize efficiently within the State except under the mask of a within the State except under the mass of a political party. The present movement, like the movement of last summer, contemplates or not. Nor has she any right to judge for the military authorities who are and who are not active enemies of the Union upon her soil. The existence of such a right on the part of the civil authorities would convert the laws of war into a farce; the exercise of such a right nad been suffered to go on uninterruptedly, would convert war itself into a farce. The and every secession candidate had been demilitary authorities, under the manifold and feated, the invasion of Bragg would notwithsolemn responsibilities of their office, and un- standing have proved somewhat less a failure der the just limitations of military power, than it did prove; and, if the present move must be permitted to judge for themselves.

ment had been suffered to go on uninterruptedly, and it had gone on with a similar laws and tribunals of war and to their coun- result, the next invasion would nevertheless try. Let them be held to a rigid accounta- have been welcomed under auspices unusuility in the proper sphere. Kentucky has an ally fair. The mere advantage of organization and of canvassing would be great and perilwhenever necessary, she will unquestionably ous. It is the chief advantage sought. But insist upon it. She will insist upon it in a the present movement has been interrupted, way to make her will respected. She knows as its predecessor was, and it must on no what the just claims of her citizens are account be suffered to resume its career and how to maintain them. Herein is her true security against the abuse of military power, not in blindly and factiously opposing the lawful use of such power. It is a poor way to forestall the usurpations of military author. The work may have been initiated premature.

to forestall the usurpations of military authority by resisting the legitimate exercise of the ly the other day, but, be this as it may, the authority. Such a course is calculated not to work has been initiated, and, with all possiprevent but to provoke the evils apprehended. ble discretion yet with unwavering firmness, It is utterly impolitic as well as utterly wrong. it should be completed. There must be no backward step on the part either of the loyal men of the State or of the military auare not new with us; nor are they at all pe-The French have established themselves at culiar to us. We expressed them during the state of the unitary authorities of the Union. Let both alike stand canvass which preceded the election of August last; and the expression was thoroughly contact the 10th has arrived. Nothing of a military moment had transgried. The Delta had been curred in by the loyal press and party of Kenly in the face of friend and foe. It is tucky. Not only this, but the military authorities of the Union, governed by these views, dently but resolutely adhere to it. They can actually suffered no active enemy of the Union not indeed repudiate it without deliberately to stand for office in Kentucky at the last Aubranding themselves as libellers and oppressgust election; and the loyal press and party of ors and deliberately blazoning the secessionists the State approved the step. Among the most of the State as victima and martyrs. Duty, explicit and emphatic in recommending this patriotism, self-respect, reason, law, expedient

> loyal men of Kentucky shall now stand faith fully and manfully by the policy they them-

they will. Let the military authorities per-

loyal brethren of Kentucky in general.

Our neighbor, in the Democrat of the 18th of June last, said:

There are men in Kentucky running for office who are the open enemies of the government to which Kentucky belongs, whose entire sympathies and feelings are with a government de facto hostile to us. They are eager for office and spoils, notwithstanding they contend that there is no government. They would take the oath required to enter upon the duties of an office, and construe it to mean an oath to support Jeff Davis's government.

Now, Kentucky wants no such incumbents in her offices. If these men had proper self-respect, they would not be candidates. In all such cases the candidate should be required to take an oath that-would be unequivocal. No government can exist in peace with offices filled by enemies of the government itself.

We would interfere with no man's sympathies, nor his abstract opinions; but he must obey the laws and support the government of Kentucky, State and Federal, and give no aid, by word or deed, to a rebellion against both. In these distempered times, the man who will not pledge himself to this is not fit to be a candidate. In some instances men who have actually held offices in the Confederate forces, and who have taken part in the bogus Provisional Government of Kentucky, have the sublime impudence to set themselves up, as candidates. These men have not only been guilty of treason, but by a law of this State they are liable to a fine and a term in the State prison. Such impudence entities a man to be apprehended and handed over to the civil authorities. Of course we do not wish any man disfranchised for his opinions, provided he has obeyed the laws and given no aid to this rebellion, and is ready to pledge himself to do so in future. The class we have described are very different. They have no right to be candidates in this State, much less have they a right to hold the offices to which they aspire. form their duty.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR KENTUCKY. We have been gratified to notice the unusual unanimity with which both branches of our dowment of Agricultural and Polytechni Colleges for our State. The gift will be mos munificent and the liberality of our citizens success. Lexington offers her fine college buildings, apparatus, library, lands, and four thousand dollars annually; Jessamine county offers her college buildings and \$40,000, and several institutions in the southern part of the State have made offers equally liberal. It will recollected that the act of Congress devote ee hundred and sixty thousand acres o land, the proceeds of which are to be devoted as a perpetual fund for the educational expenses of the State Colleges, but it allows no rcentage can be taken for the purchase of working farms. If, however, we can obtain land sufficient from private subscription, Ken-tucky will be enabled to devote the whole of revenue accruing from the national gift to the support of professors and to a series of exmechanical, and manufacturing interests of the State. We look, therefore, with great

tee and its report to the Legislature. It is an error to suppose that we have any political parties in Kentucky, in the well-understood sense of the term in this country. Political parties differ on the question as to how the government shall be administered. All such parties have, up to this time, been supporters of the government itself. Now we have the State for the government, and a faction struggling to destroy it. This latter class cannot be recognized as a legitimate party. No community can tolerate a faction of enemies to its government. The cant about freedom of speech is out of place. A government can't protect men striving to destroy it. Our neighbor said in the Democrat of the provision of the fifth section within the sixty days, which expired under the proclamation of the President on the 23d the proclamation of the President on the 23d day of September, 1862; and, that many such persons are now within the so-called Conederate States, having left their property in charge of agents, who collect the rents and forward the same to the parties, or retain and invest it for their benefit, therefore he warns all persons holding, renting, occupying, or using any such real or personal estates, as all agents, not to pay the same over to the owners or their agents, but to retain the same untill some person suitable has been appointed in behalf of the United States to receive the same, and hold it subject to the order of

atirical hit upon the civilians who criticise class say that Gen. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army of the Potomac, is a fool, or he never would have let the Federals throwing red hot rocks in the river, thus heating the water and scalding the enemy to

A quasi-rebel paper talks about "the great expenditure of this war in money and blood." It has been immense—a great deal too much to pass for nothing. We must have the whole worth of it in the restoration of the Union.

The passage by the United States Senhensive measures looking to the complete preparation of our land and ocean militia to be prepared for any emergency. They are intended to meet our present wants as well as hensive measures looking to the complete

officer punished for bad conduct ought to have been rewarded, and that every one rewarded for good conduct ought to have been punished. In fact they think all our officers worthy of punishment except those who have received

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., Feb. 11,) LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., Feb. 11, via CAIRO, Feb. 20, Fifty men from Fort Henry and the 17th and 95th Illinois regiments, mounted as infantry, commanded by Capt. Tucker, of the 1st Kansas, accompanied a small train down the west side of the lake yesterday. When about ten miles out they met, attacked, and routed hearly three hundred of the 3d Louisiana cavalry. Reinforcements sent out arrived too late to participate

ana cavalry. Reinforcements sent out arrived too late to participate.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known. One Lieutenant and forty-two privates were taken prisoners. Our loss is as follows:

Close observation shows a new fort lately erected on the heights in the center of Vicksburg. Our forces are still working on the canal.

canal.

The ram Queen of the West has gone down

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18, via CAIRO, Feb. 20.

The tug Hercules, having two barges of coal in tow, going to the fleet, rounded to on the opposite side of the river early this morning, being unable to proceed on account of the heavy fog. Scarcely had the boat touched the landing, when a party of rebels rushed aboard, took possession, captured officers and crew, stole what they could, and then set fire to the vessel. All this was accomplished in a remarkably short time, but was not discovered by the gunboats, that lay not far off, till the flames attracted their attention. By that time those who had been taken prisoners were released and the rebels were out of reach. The boat is a total loss. MEMPHIS, Feb. 18, via CAIRO, Feb. 20.

boat is a total loss.

The steamer Chippewa Valley was seized below Island No. 63, by the civil authorities, for violation of rules. She had a load of cot-It is reported that the whole fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburg.

The iron-clad gunboat Lafayette and the General Price are expected down soon.

General Price are expected down soon.

Murphessboro, Feb. 20.

The capture of Vicksburg was reported today by Confederate officers who approached
our lines with a flag of truce from the rebel
General commanding at Tullahoma.

Captain Hoblitzell, of Gen. McCook's staff,
received the flag, and in conversation the officer in charge of the mission remarked, "well,
you have got Vicksburg at last, though you
have paid dearly for the prize." After adverting to the subject in these words, he refused
to give any particulars. The rumor is credited
at headquarters.

The washer to day has been

to give any particulars. The rumor is cremed at headquarters.

The weather to-day has been more encouraging, and stormy winds have set in, which will greatly improve the condition of the roads. If these winds continue for three days longer, you may reasonably expect to hear of the immediate resumption of active operations.

tions.

Our scouts report that the enemy are well posted in force at Tullahoma, and that their advanced lines extend to Shelbyville and Woodbury.

The railroad bridge over Stone river has been completed, and the first through train from Nashville arrived at the depot here this morning.

morning.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The reports of a misunderstanding between Seward and Mercier are untrue. They are on the very best terms.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION Washington, Feb. 21. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
SENATE.
Mr. Powell defended the recent meeting in
Frankfort, Ky., and denounced Col. Gilbertfor
breaking it up.
Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, replied.

New York, Feb. 22.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th expresses great indignation against Drouyn de L'Huys' peace plan. It scouts all idea of mediation, and says the only Commissioners they have are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson, and Johnson.

are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson, and Johnson.

In reference to the proposed conference, it says it is well the Washington Government refuses the suggestion. Conferences are good, and battle is good, but both together would be too much. The French Emperor was snubbed by England and lectured by the United States. Will be end, as he ought to have begun, by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a Minister to Richmond. Until se brings himself to that point the Confederates will no more thank him for his interference than the Yankees.

The flag of truce boat brought from City Point eighty or ninety of the crew of the U.S. gunboat Issae Smitn, recently captured at Stono rive; also nineteen U.S. officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to Jeff Davis's proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Capitalists seem likely to avail themselves promptly of the advantages of the new banking law, and application for the organization of a banking association in this city was filled in the Treasury Department on Saturday.

In the Treasury Department on Saturday.

New York, Feb. 22.

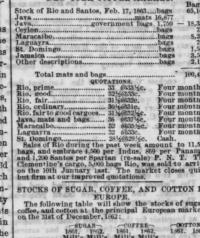
The Times' Washington despatch states that the War Department has no information of the disaster to our forces at Port Hudson.

Gen. Butler was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburg, but declined.

The Mercury's despatch states that a long list of officers who have uttered disloyal sentiments has been reported. They will be dismissed and the list published.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.

George N. Saunders, who sailed for Europe on Friday evening, had been staying here for a few days previously. He is the bearer of despatches for the Confederate Government. ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- One hundred and forty rebel prisoners were brought to this city on Saturday by the train from Nashville. NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.



I will pay the above reward for the delivery of the said mare at this place or secured so I can recover mare.

ANTHONY VARDEMAN.

LEBANON, Feb. 13, 1863. COTTON SEED.

5 BAGS TENNESSEE for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. PLOUGHS.

A VERY'S (cast); RICHMOND (steel); INDIANAPOLIS (steel); ROVER (steel); for sale by 120 d&w3 PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. SPRING WHEAT.

50 BUSHELS CANADA CLUB for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. 1,000 BUSHELS PRIME NORTHERN for PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th, has arrived. Her dates are one week later. She brings 159 Lancashire operatives, sent by Miss Couts.

In the House of Lords, the question being on an address in reply to the Queen's speech, Earl Derby said he had no objection to make to the course of the Government in regard to the American war, but he regretted that they had not joined with France, with an attempt, however hopeless, to effect an armistice and cessation of hostilities, as it would lead the parties to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged, and ended by approving of the course of the Government on the American question.

There is news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and a desperate attack on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinans were repulsed with a

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a strong protest against the wrongs that the British Government had allowed to be inflicted upon our commerce in her home and colonial ports. In the matter of the Alabama the Chamber also adopted a resolution in favor of letters of marque against the Alabama, Florida, and other piratical cruisers; also a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy, asking further defences in New York harbor.

Washington Feb. 20

in New York harbor.

Washington, Feb. 20.

The Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill appointed to-night, consists of Senators Fessenden, Sherman, and Hicks, and of Representatives Morrill, Vallandigham, and Fenton. It is thought the Committee will report in favor of the House section authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 legal tender notes, and will compromise the disagreement between the two houses on the bank taxing section, so as to make the tax a light one.

[Special the New York World.]

Simon Cameron has just addressed a letter to the President fully declining the Russian mission, and intimating that he may serve his country in a military capacity. Gen. Clay therefore returns to St. Petersburg.

[N. Y. Times' Despatch.]

[N. Y. Times' Despatch.]

The House Judiciary Committee have pre-pared a report sustaining the Postmaster Gen-eral in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

New York, Feb. 21.

Four hundred sailors left yesterday for Admiral Porter's Mississippi fleet.

New Orleans advices state that Col. Paine, Acting Brigadier-General, left Baton Rouge on the 17th with three transports conveying the 4th Wisconsin and three other regiments. These troops disembarked at Plaquemine, thirty miles below, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and marched inland to an Indian village, seven miles distant, comprising about half a dozen miserable cabins. Arriving at sunset the troops bivouacked for the night.

The steamer Iberville followed with the stores and tents and a guard of cavalry by way of Plaquemine bayou. There our troops are temporarily encamped, at no great distance from a crevasse which has already submerged some adjacent woods. Two weeks ago this Indian village was occupied by a band of guerillas, who were driven off by a company of United States cavalry.

The Iberville took on board, in lieu of her military stores, upwards of \$4,000 worth of sucer and molasses from the neighboring.

The Iberville took on board, in lieu of her military stores, upwards of \$4,000 worth of sugar and molasses from the neighboring planters, who professed themselves rejoiced at the opportunity of transmitting their produce to New Orleans. It now lies at the levee of this city. Gen. Amory left for Carrollton yesterday, to proceed with several regiments to reinforce Col. Paine. The entire force will push for Bute La Rose, there to effect a junction with Gen. Weitzel.

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.] Washington, Feb. 20.
Scouts report Col. Fitzingh Lee at Culpeper Courthouse with 2,000 cavairy. His pickets extend nine miles, to Hazel river and the road to Warrenton and the Rappahannock, on the Orange and Alexandria road. the Grange and Alexandria road.

No rebel force is now north of these two
points except White's guerillas near Leesburg.

Col. Baker's detectives have captured 12
persons engaged in running goods to Rich-

Upon them was found \$9,000 in notes on the Southern banks and \$5,000 in gold. They had passes from Gen. Winder to go beyond the lines, but not through Lee's army nor outh of the James river.

New York, Feb. 20.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived this evening.

Considerable discontent existed among the troops, growing out of an unwillingness of the white soldiers to be placed on a common feature. footing with the negroes.

The report was current from Galveston that the Brooklyn was aground in Gleven feet

The lecture announced this evening at American Institute by Mr. Vallandigham not come off, unmistakable evidence that leyal sentiments of Baltimore would olerate his presence having induced the

The discussion of Federal affairs in the House was of the same tone as that heretofor used. A memorial, signed by several prominent members of the Convention, which was broken up yesterday by the military authorities, was presented to the House to-day, and it was refused to suspend the rules that it might be considered, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 40

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.
A Cairo telegram says the ram Queen has gone on an expedition up Red River for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If successful, one of the chief sources of rebel supplies will be cut off.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.
The term heat Heavenley was bursted on Tages.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.
The tow-boat Hercules was burned on Tuesday last by guerillas just above Memphis.
It is reported at Memphis that 4,000 rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Rail-

On the evening of the 19th inst., at the resident francis McCorkhill, in this city, by Elder D. P. Christian Church, Mr. Jos On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Father Holman,

In Evansville, Indiana, February 1, 1863, after a shortillness, Laura Brede, daughter of W. W. and Lue F. Hinkle, aged 4 years and 19 days.

On the 18th inst, Mrs. Mary E., wife of S. M. Merwin, in the 28th year of her age. On Friday morning, 20th instant, at nine o'clock ORNELIUS VAN BUSKIRK, in the 87th year of his age. On the 20th inst., at two o'clock A. M., WILLIAM F MEYER, in the 32d year of his age. His disease wa

Jefferson County Sunday-School Condesks. THEO. BROWN, Pres't. f24 wl way to the jail of Barren county, Kentucky, on the 17th day of October, 1862, a negro boy calling his name SHERRO; says that he belongs to William Wood, of Tennessee. Said boy is about is years of age, copper color, had on a blue cost, blue pants, black hat, and will weigh 12 or 130 pounds.

The owner is required to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. [24 w2*] D. B. DENTON, J. B. C. COMMERCIAL.

fl1 d&w3m

Brown's Bronchlat Troches.
"Your Troches are too well and favorably nown to need commendation."
oo. Chas. A. Phebrs, Pres. Massachusetts

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, February 23.

REMARKS.—The market for gold has fluctuated considerably during the week, but the selling rathe close was reported at 60@61 \$\mathcal{B}\$ cent premium an offer was made some two months ago by cert preparation of our land and ocean militia to be prepared for any emergency. They are intended to meet our present wants as well as our prospective perils, and to chable us to defeat both domestic traitors and foreign enemies. It is not to be denied that the attitude of France towards our country is unfriendly and that the wily Emperor will allow no favorable opportunity for picking a quarrel with us to pass without availing himself of it. He has become jealous of us as "the sole dispenser of the products of the new world," he wants our cotton and our gold mines, and he is now, under pretext of settling a difficulty with Mexico, sending large forces to the continent and landing them in dangerous contiguity to our Southwestern frontier. Under these circumstances we look upon the action of Congress as eminently proper, and we can have no doubt that it will meet the hearty approval of the whole country.

**There are some papers captious and censorious enough to allege that every military of office punished for bad conductought to have been rewarded, and that every military of fine provincing districts."

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and ginseng at 68@70c.

COAL-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held COAL-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held at 16@17c, and at retail at 20c.
COTTON, &c.—The only sale was 5 bales middling at 82c. We quote twine at 85c, and candlewick at \$1 20.
Battling held at 50c. Yarns continue firm, with sales at \$4, 44, and 45c for the different numbers.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Light sales of superfine flour at \$6 25 for superfine and \$6 50% 75 for extra. Wheat is unchanged, with light sales at \$1 25% 30 for red and prime white. We quote corn from wagon at 55% 56 from ear and 58 60% for shelled. Oats in demand at 70c from wagons. Rye 90% 50c. Sales of barley at \$1 20% 125.
Sales shipstuff at \$18 25 ton, shorts \$15, and bran at \$11.
FLATHERS—Sales feathers at 300.
FLAXSEED—Scarce, with sales to the mills at \$2 per bushel.

imited. Sales New Orleans sugar in hhds at 134@ 3½c, yellow sugar in bbls 13½@14c, and crushed, pow-lered, and granulated at 16½@17c. New York sirup

Rice coffee at 33½@34c. Sales soda at 7½@8c. Rice 8½@9c.

HIDES, &c.—We quote green at 5@6c, dry salt at 15c, and city flint at 17c. We quote oak sole at 39@40c, hemicek 33@37c, harness 38@40c, skirting 42c, city calf at \$25@30 % dozen, French \$25@50.

HEMP—The receipts are light and sales are made at \$130@138 for undressed Kentucky and \$260 % ton for dressed.

nard pressed.

IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL-Pig iron is selling at \$43 tariff rates. Prices firm, with an upward tendency. The stock of nails on the market is ample. We hear of sales from first hands in lots of 100 kegs at \$5 for 10d, and the customary advance for the smaller sizes. Retail price \$5 22@550 for 10d. Cast-steel 22@25c \$ h, English blister 18@300 Pt ou. Cast-steel 22@300 Pt B, steel slabs 8@00 Pt b, and steel wings 8@100 Pt b. Linseed Oil—In demand at \$1.00@155 Pt gallon. Provisions.—The market continues firm, without any advance in prices. Sales have been limited. An any advance in prices. Sales have been limited. Any large demand would undoubtedly cause an advance. Mr. T. O. Barter reports the sales of the week at 1,500 bbis old mess pork at \$11,000 generally held at \$11.50; 200 bbls city cut new mess \$14.50; 600 bbls country, at an interior point, at \$13.50; about 400 tes prime lard at 9%c, now held firming at 10c for tierces and 10%c for kegs; 5,000 pieces bulk shoulders at 4%c. No sales of new bacon except from wagons, which we quote at 6c for shoulders, 7%c for sides, and 8c for hams.

Sheetings.—Cotton sheetings we quote at 42c for G. W.

G. W. SOAP AND CANDLES-The demand is good. Sales

SOAF AND CANDLES—The demand is good. Sales Geman soap at 6@6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Star candles 17@18c for light and heavy weight

SALT—Fair supply with light sales of Kanawha at 50@35c \$9 bushel, which is a decline.

SRED—Clover seed advanced to \$7 25@7 50. We quote timothy at \$2 75@3; red top at \$1 10@1 25; bluegrass \$1@1 25, extra clean \$2 50; hemp seed \$4; orchard grass 65@70c; onion sets \$1 50.

TORACCO—The receipts and sales of the week have been large at the full rates of last week. The sales embraced 1,356 hhds against 1,315 the previous week. We quote—

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21, 1363. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard du ing the week ending to-day have been very good, and the market more in favor of drovers and sellers.

Receipts this week 21,096. Quotations: \$5 78 owt, live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and no sa istillery-fed, are the quotations given by D. 6, uper intendent of the market. The trade open founday morating with a full supply, at liberal and quick trade, and some lots reached close up to the control of the co

The Pennsylvania tobacco crop this year, it is as proved quite successful. In Lancaster coun-caf tobacco business has increased very largely

CARTER & BROTHER,

Corner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. WE HAVE NOW AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and NOTIONS suited to the season, which we will sell as lot

CARTER & BROTHER. AND PAY BLANKS; MERCANTILLE
At No. 137 Main street, opposits the orders.
isville, Ky. Cash must accompany the orders.
isville, Ky. Cash must accompany the orders.
WOODWARD,
War Clafter Agent

PARTY, as follows: GEN. TOM THUMB in his Wedding suit...price 25 cts. Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in Wedding dress "
Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in Wed-ding dress."

(4) ding drass.
COMMODORE NUTT and MISS MINNIE,
groomsman and bridesmaid.
Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in celebrated Reception dress.

Misses LAVINIA and MINNIE WAR-REM
The whole BRIDAL PARTY (group of 4)
Card
The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic pilo The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereuscopic col-

ng my throat and clearing the voice so tha could sing with ease." T. DUCHARMS, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal Time the True Test-Experience the Best Guide. AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY Observe. As there are imitations be sur obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches, The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. feb21 di&w1 GENUINE PREPARATIONS for sale by Rs Genuine Preparations for sale by responde Tyler, 74 Fourth street, near Main—Jonas Whitcome's remedy for Asthma. Helm-Bold's Buchu for diseases of the Urinary Organs. Helmbold's Sarsaparallla for Cleansing the Blood. DeGrath's Electric Oil for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Lyon's Oatrawba Brandy. a highly approved Tonic, Davis's Tetter Ointment for all cruptions of the skin.

j30 deod&weow

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN, AN EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE. DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, Rho Island, says: "That twenty-seven years' experier with this medicine confirms his belief that in ver-few cases would the Physician's services be requir-if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the ca-

J. J. Coox, publisher of the Banner, at Benning Vt., seys: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspe when every other means had failed and I was actu given up by my physicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. Burss, Esq., well-known citizen of Williamsburg, and thousand

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

88 Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debitity. Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cired himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a postcal imposition and quackery. By enclosing a baid addressed envelop, SINGLE COPIES may be the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., ord, Kings county, N. Y. mayl deod&we

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

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POISON NOT THE HEAD With NITRATE OF SILVER. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, PURE-SAFE-UNEQUALLED Dr. CHILTON, of NEW YORK,

ient that is injurious to the hair.

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Cristadoro's HairPreservative

ROBERT L.MAITLAND & CO. Commission Merchants AND BANKERS,

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF MAR shall county, Ky., on 4th February, 18-3, as run

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825 Acres Christian County Tobacco
Land for Sale.

WANT OF LABOR AND THE DEmand for money induces me to ofter a
most desirable farm, situated 10 miles
south of Hopkinsville, Ky., on the Cox
Mill Road, surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schools
churches, mills, &c. in 2½ miles of the turnpike to
Cumberland river; 40 acres in a fine state of cultivation; the remainder finely timbered; 150 acres in
wheat; 126 acres in preparation for tobacco the priswheat; 126 acres in preparation for tobacco the pris-

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CUTTON SEED;
CLOVER SEED;
TIMOTHY SEED;
ORCH'D GRASS SEED;
RED-TOP SEED;
GARDEN SEEDS
In pagers and in quantities to suit purchasers, we have

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Our stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT'S is very large and varied. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. MUNN & CO. PRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

MUNN & CO. ne forward, prove property, dealt with as the law directs D. J. DENTON, J. B. C. "HOME-MADE."

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"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

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REV. Daniel Wise, New York.

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for us by Brann. solute necessity, and I cannot understand hover officer, who is called upon by his position ouse his voice in command, can success without them."

EDW'D F. JONES.

Colonel Mass. 26th.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieved."

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The Great Remedy of the Age,

A NOTHER DIEG. NM. SKENE & CO.'S, Buillet st. fill below I WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bullitt st.

CANDLE, Lard Off, and Coal Off Lanterns. Deal-13 bg lew WM. SKENE & CO.'S. Builitt st. COAL OIL LAMPS of all kinds, A very large as WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Buillitt st. E

How to Grow CELERY .- A corresponde of the Prairie (Ill.) Farmer furnishes the folowing in regard to the growth of celery: lowing in regard to the growth of celery:

The method adopted by Mr. Samuel Waters, the landlord of the Pennsylvania House, Urbana, Champaign county, in this State, has produced the best results of any we have seen. He has succeeded in blanching the stalks of this plant to the length of three or four feet, and producing celery at once gigantic, fra grant, delicious, and tender. For the benefit of your readers, I have obtained from a neighbor of his, old man Higgingbottom, the following account of the process:

When and How to Plant the Seed.—Plant about the 1st of April, thickly, in drills four

owing account of the process:

When and How to Plant the Seed.—Plant thout the 1st of April, thickly, in drills four or five inches apart, in a bed previously prepared of a compost of ashes, chip, and old barn yard mauure. This compost forors the germination of the seed, which, like all small seeds, is rather difficult to start. To-bacco plants are seldom raised except from a bed largely composed of fresh ashes.

First time Transplanting—When the plants have achieved a growth of four or five inches, they are transplanted into a bed prepared as the first, and allowed to stand in rows six inches apart and the same distance between the plants. This work will require to be done some time in May or early in June, according to the season, and is calculated to make the plant stalky and throw out lateral and fibrous roots and so basten its maturity.

Transplanting into Trenches.—This work will require to be done between the 15th and 25th of July. About the 1st of July prepare a trench as follows: Throw out the soil six inches deep and from 24 to 30 inches wild, and fill with a compost of about one-fifth sahes and four-fifths chip and old well rotted barn-yard manure. Spade this trench over, thrusting the blade down to the handle and thoroughly mix with the soil beneath, and with rake and fork make a mellow, fine deephed. Then let the bed remain a week or ten days, and spade it over again, commencing at the end of the trench at which you left off at the first time of spading. Rake, knead, and pulverize as before. By these processes the soil is not only rendered friable and tender, but any fermentation that may have been going on has been accelerated and finished—than the start in the start of the star soil is not only rendered friable and tender, but any fermentation that may have been go ing on has been accelerated and finished—than which nothing is more destructive to germination or to the rootlets of young plants.

The trench being ready, the plants are then taken up, the leaf stalks except the heart stripped off, the heart stalk clipped off at the top, and the root cut off within an inch of the crown. The plants are then carefully assorted as to size, and set in the trench with great precision. Mr. Waters then carefully cultivates with a gardener's trowel, and as often as twice a month runs his trowel down and cuts off the fibrous roots all about the plant. Cutting these lateral roots seems to operate in the sau eway that the plough operates in the cultivation of Indian corn.

way that the plough operates in the cultivation of Indian corn.

Earthing Up or Blanching.—On account the great heat not unusual in our climate, the first half of September, Mr. Waters does mooth commence earthing up until the middle of the month. This is done at first by seizing the plants in one hand and drawing up with the trowel the earth with the other, taking greater to prevent the earth crowding about the heart of the plant, so as to smother it, as taking care, too, to have above the top of the trench enough of the stalk to keep a health balance between the powers and influences. nce between the powers and influence earth beneath and the air and sun abo As this process advances the assistance of the spade is called in, and, if the work is dexterously as to time and manner done and performed, before the end of an ordinary season the plants will have obtained a length of from

the plants will have obtained a length of from three to four feet.

Recapitulation,—Mr. Waters's successes (old man Higgingbottom thinks) are due to his care on the following points:

1. He insures the germination of the seed by a special provision.

2. He transplants the first time to obtain strong and stocky plants, and gets it into a habit which concentrates its energies about

the crown.
3. He strips off the outer stalks so as to se cure the vigorous growth of the inner, and to prevent their smothering, and cuts back the es to a narro

constitution, and for that alone. It is true judged, explaints on of the morning hour to chair cailed up the special order, namely; the bill carolling and calling out the militia of the United States.

Mr. Wilson of Hamachusetts said he jumply. The bill carolling and calling out the militia of the United States.

Mr. Wilson of Hamachusetts said he jumply when the property of the property of the preservation of national life, and for twenty months when the property of the preservation of national life, and for twenty months when the property of the order of the preservation of national life, when the property of the preservation of the color of t

SPEECH OF THE HON. NAT. WOLFE, belivered in the House of Representatives on the 11th February, 1863, on the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taught in our political philosophy that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This maxim has been treasured by our people as the surest safeguard of our free institutions.

I stand here to-day not only to utter an approxing voice of the wisdom of the sentiment,

I stand here to-day not only to utter an approving voice of the wisdom of the sentiment, but to carry it into practical execution, by a candid and fearless exposition of the madness and folly of those who have been entrusted with the management of our national affairs. I might justly employ stronger language in expressing my feelings in reference to the unconstitutional acts of the Administration, but I forbear. My purpose is to express what I believe to be the views of my constituents, and, indeed, a majority of the Union men of Kentucky, in reference to those measures of our public servants which have complicated our difficulties, by overriding and overruling the Constitution, and thereby postponing the termination of the civil strife which distracts our country to a period which, I fear, defies the calculation of the most sagacious of our statesmen.

our country to a period which, I fear, denes the calculation of the most sagacious of our statesmen.

But whilst I employ myself in this task, I shall not withhold from those who are clothed with the power, and whose duty it is, if possible, to suppress the rebellion, my gratitude and admiration for the exertions which they have constitutionally made to accomplish the great work of restoring the Union.

A restoration of the Unian as it was, and the Constitution as it is, is the battle cry of the Union men of Kentucky. We want no Union which is to stand upon broken fragments of the Constitution. We want a Union which is based upon that glorious Constitution which our fathers framed, and without which, in all its grand proportions, we can never expect to enjoy rational liberty.

It has been truly said that the present war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States. Guilty ambition, prompted the direful deed; but the rymote causes are to be traced to sectional hatred, which had been lone created and fostered in both extremes (North and South) of our country. Degenerate public men, in the language of a distinguished statesman, forgettul of the warnings of the sages of the Republic, proclaimed the impossibility of living together in harmony, from causes which existed at the time of the foundation of the Government, but which the great men of that day had the magnanimity to compromise and adjust.

Kentucky never participated in their unhal-

just.

Kentucky never participated in their unhallowed feelings. Her great heart has been always filled with affection for the whole sister-hood of States. She has contemplated, with indescribable emotion, the grandeur of the political fabric which our fathers erected, and her carnest prayer has been, and is now, that it may be perpetual.

recognizes nor sustains it. The atrocious act is justified by what its author calls military necessity.

Before I proceed to enlarge upon this flagrant violation of the Constitution, let us glance at the influences which were exercised to produce it.

In the month of September last, the President of the United States was called upon by a delegation, of so-called saints, from the city of Chicago, who besought him to issue a proclamation giving freedom to the slave, and he replied "what good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? Would my word free the slaves when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States?" These words were uttered by him almost within a few hours before he issued his proclamation in September. What produced the change? I answer the influence of abolitionism and abolition leaders. They brought to bear upon him the pressure of which he complained in his letter to the Border State Representatives in Congress. The 1st of January, 1863, arrived, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in obedience to the mandates of abolition leaders, sought to tear down the ramparts of the Constitution, and substantially proclaimed in the imperial tone of Louis XIV, "I am the State."

The Proclamation declares all the slaves in the seceded States free, except in particular districts.

The President of the United States avows, may be perpetual.
On the 4th of March, 1861, the present Pres-

illing district which own Ambrews been, and now, then it may be the control of th

I will not pursue this subject further.

John Quincy Adsms, in 1842, in a speech in the Congress of the United States, uttered these words: "When a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are met in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all slaves in the invaded territory." The utterance of such a sentiment as applicable to the President of the United States, startled the nation, and brought down upon him the universal condemnation of all patriotic hearts.

But it seems that the President of the United States, unmindful of the declaration made in

But it seems that the President of the United States, unmindful of the declaration made in his inaugural address, has adoped the startling declaration of Mr. Adams, and proclaimed freedom to upwards of three millions of slaves, under a power unknown to the Constitution, and which is based only upon his opinion of the necessity of the occasion. And are we to sit silent and permit such a usurpation of power to go unrebuked? What limit exists to the exercise of power if the Chief Magistrate is thus tolerated? May he not, by his fiat, condemn three millions of white citizens to death? May he not deprive them, not only of slaves, but of all other property? Sir, I for one will raise my voice against the usurpation and the usurper. In vain have our fathers established a free Government. In vain have they ordained a written Constitution, by which power was limited. In vain did they build ramparts which they deemed impregnable to the assaults of power upon the rights of the citizen, if a Proclamation of the President, not warranted by the Constitution, is to be the law of the land!

But the President does not stop here. Power is not only aggressive, but it is progressive in its assumptions. The liberty of the citizen has been invaded, and the great writ, which was devised in almost the crepusculum of civilization, for the protection of the citizen, has

is which they deemed impregnable to the salual to power upon the rights of the citizen and the processive of the state of the land.

If a Proclamation of the President, not warranted by the Constitution, is to be the land of the land.

But the President does not stop here. Power is not only aggressive, but it is progressive in an only aggressive, but it is progressive in an only aggressive, but it is progressive in an only aggressive, but it is progressive in a most only aggressive, but it is progressive in a lance of the constitution of the citizen, has been trampled under foot. And now the citizen in a label to be arrested and tried for offices undefined, not by a jury of his peers, but by a military commission. Sir, it will only the constitution. If the Constitution of the treatment in the Government to creat the rebellion requires it. There is power sufficient in the Government to creat the rebellion; if it is necessary to clothe the President with imperial power, such as is involved in the proclamation and the destruction of the wint of habeas corpus; if it is necessary to correlative the despots of the states of the constitution to crush the rebellion; if it is necessary to correlative the despots of the states of the constitution of the United States of the constitution of the United States guarantees to the States and in such a Union as abblitions and not by a jury of his peers. The President has assumed the power of arraigning the citizen not engaged in robellion by a military commission, and not by a jury of his peers. The president has assumed the power of arraigning the citizen not engaged in robellion by a military commission, and not by a jury of his peers. The president has assumed the power of arraigning the citizen not engaged in robellion by a military commission, and not by a jury of his peers. The president has assumed the power of arraigning the citizen not engaged in robellion by a military commission, and not by a jury of his peers. The president has assumed the power of arraigning the ci

Kentucky will furnish neither men or money for such a purpose.

The scheme of the President to emancipate the slaves of Kentucky, upon a principle of compensation, the people of this State are unalterably opposed to. How humilisting it is to the pride of the patriotic citizen when he reflects that the Chief Magistrate of the nation should plead as a reason for urging such a scheme, that there is a pressure upon him in favor of the scheme which he cannot resist! What pressure did he mean? I answer, the pressure of abolitionism. The abolitionist desires emancipation in Kentucky, and the Chief Magistrate yields to their pressure.

Sir, when I look back upon the career of abolitionism, when I see its arrogance, its assumption, its impudence, I search in vain for appropriate terms in which to express my feelings.

tionism. I have equal abhorrence for secession.
Its authors, in the estimation of every true
lover of his country, occupy the highest and
bleakest eminence of human infamy. They

seek to tear down our Government, which is

there is no crime to which it has not given birth. Despotic power is exercised by the leader of the Government which secession has established. A remorseless conscription fills the armies which treason has brought to the field, and ruin, dire ruin, is the inevitable destiny of our country if either abolition or secession succeeds. Go to the South, and look at the fields which but lately blossomed as a rose. Ruin and desolation now prevail. The stillness of death reigns, except when it is interrupted by the trumpet's clangor and the cannon's roar; and Kentucky is invited to share their destiny. Invited did I say? rather have those architects of ruin sought to subjugate the rinto a compliance with their despotic will.

But Kentucky will accept no such destiny. The Alabama sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the night of January 25th.

New Yoak, Feb. 16.

The Alabama sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the night of January 25th.

News from Roanoke Island states that the rebels have 125 small boats eccreted in bayous and creeks of Terrill and Hyde counties, by means of which they expect to cross to the island and capture the garrison.

The steamer Swan, from Key West for New Orleans, has been lost, with 17 of her crew and passengers.

The Herald has advices from the City of Mexico to January 11. The attack on Puebla was again deferred. The Mexicans General Ortega is making it a sort of Sebastapol. There had been several skirmishes in which the Mexicans were victorious. The Mexicans claim to have captured 1,200 French mules. It is understood that Gov. Stanley's resignation was accepted to-day.

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The 4th Mexicans were victorious. The Mexicans claim to have captured 1,200 French mules. It is understood that

four millions of slaves, to exercise rapine, lust, murder, and every crime of which human nature is capable; and these canting hypocrites call themselves Union men. May a chosen curse of Heaven blast the wretches who would thur unin their country.

In his inaugural address, under the sanction of an oath, to preserve, protect, and defend of an oath, to preserve the constitution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. This declaration was made after six States hard passed ordinances of slavery in States where it exists. The Constitution of the United States not only recognizes slavery, but it protects the owner of the slave in the enjoyment of his property. Slavery is recognized in that portion of the Constitution may be timed the constitution and the constitution is at slave, when it provides that no provide

ashamed to utter. Neither Danton, Robespiere, nor Murat would have turned loose four millions of slaves to butcher the white race—their masters. Such is the purpose of those who advocate the arming of slaves to put down the rebellion. What ineffable cowardice is involved in the measure which arms the slave to fight the owner.

But what less could have been expected from the abolitionist who is filled with malice, hatred, and ill-will towards all who own slaves? I can imagine the grin of delight which overspreads his countenance when he reads of the indiscriminate slaughter of man, woman, and child, by the trained bands of negro soldiery, and, if at any time he is foiled in his purpose of destruction, he would realize the sentiment—

"Stern looked the fiend as frustrate of his will."

The Chief Magistrare of the nation has yielded to the pressure of abolitionism, and is led a willing captive by its inhuman demands.

To accomplish their purposes the abolition, by turns, flatter and command. They flatter him with the idea that he was born to command, and they say to him:

"Hast thou not spoke like thunder on our side, Been sworn our soldier—bidding us depend"

gramme; and I do not believe, if I may be permitted to judge the motives of the gentleman by his votes as a member of this body, that he desires a reconstruction of the Union. If I mistake not he has always, when the occasion here presented itself, voted against supplies of men and money to expel the rebels from Kentucky; and I doubt not it has always gladdened his heart to learn that rebel victories have been obtained over the armies of the Union. I shall vote for no resolution which would strengthen the rebellion or give aid and countenance to the enemies of our Government.

countenance to the enemies of our Government.

And I am opposed, too, to the resolutions of the gentleman from Knox. Whilst I yield my assent to the propositions contained in them, I think mere resolutions are behind the times. The occasion, the great crisis which engages our deliberation, is worthy of something higher, more dignified, and more attractive.

An address would liken our proceedings more to the days when Virginia flung defiance in the teeth of the elder Adams by her famous report and resolutions.

I shall vote for the address and resolutions of the committee, because they express, not

I shall vote for the address and resolutions of the committee, because they express, not only my feelings and views, but because they express the views of my constituents, and, indeed, I believe, the views of a majority of the Union men of the State of Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.
The resolutions against the employment of negro regiments are still pending in the Senate, and will pass if the minority do not leave their seats.

and a rebel mail was found on board.

New York, Feb. 17.

A Washington letter of the 16th says that Senator Wilson stated in debate in answer to a question addressed to him as chairman of the military committee, that the report of General McClellan on the Peninsula campaign will soon be made public.

Advices from Port au Prince say it is reported that the Alabama made two or three new prizes in six days after she left Kingston. The news was received by express from Jackmel, and it was added that two Captains of American vessels were landed by Semmes.

New York, Feb. 17.

The steamer Creole from New Orleans on the 8th has arrived.

Gen. Banks has issued orders suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels exclusively engaged in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce.

Also prohibiting the forcelosure of mortgages against loyal citizens, exempting the property of loyal citizens from forced sale as to debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncalled for six months.

An officer of Grant's army, who has arrived here, reports our forces in full strength around Vicksburg, and the work on the canal is making satisfactory headway. The new channel has six feet water in it, and the current is rapidly increasing.

A refugee from Arkansas states that three hundred Jayhawkers, who defy the rebel conscript law, were in the mountains of Clark county, while a thousand more were in Montgomery county, openly defying the rebels. They are supplied with powder and lead by one of their number, formerly engaged in the rebel ordnance service.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Two refugees who left Richmond last Wed-Two refugees who left Richmond last Wednesday state that five brigades of troops from the rebel army at Fredericksburg passed through Richmond last Sunday, apparently on the way to Charleston. On Thursday the main hody of the rebel army stretched along the railroad between Sexton's Junction and Fredericksburg. They estimate these forces at 40,000 to 45,000.

40,000 to 45,000. Great anxiety is felt in Richmond in regard

way.

New York, Feb. 16.

A Key West letter gives the particulars of the chase of the Florida by the Sonoma on the Bahama banks. While the wind was light and the sea smooth, the Sonoma gained on the pirate, but, on reaching the open sea, and the wind freshening, the Florida drew rapidly away, and night coming on, she lost sight of the pirate. Some disarrangement of the Sonoma's machinery interfered in the rebel's favor.

New York, Feb. 16.

the Sonoma's machinery interfered in the rebel's favor.

New York, Feb. 16.

The World says of the operations at Vicksburg: It is reported that McArthur's division moved up to Lake Providence. Here it appears the Mississippi is not far removed from two streams, the bayous of Macon and Tersis, which at high water join the parent stream, thence they continue down until t.e.y reach Red River. It is deemed possible, with little excavation and clearing, to turn so much of the river into a new channel as to make it navigable, leaving Vicksburg one hundred miles to the left. Should this succeed, we might expect to see half our army advancing in a fleet of transports to assist Banks at Port Hudson, preparatory to the grand attack on Vicksburg by the combined armies.

Washington, Feb. 16.

accompanied with a broadside. I at the same moment returned the fire and steered directly towards the Alabama, but she was enabled by her great speed, and by the foulness of the bottom of the Hatteras—and consequently her diminished speed—to thwart my attempt. When I had gained a distance of thirty yards from her, at this range musketry and pistol shots were exchanged. The firing continued with great vigor on both sides. At length a shell entered amidships in her hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant a shell passed into her and exploded, also causing fire. Another entered the cylinder, filling the engine room and deck with steam, depriving me of any power to maneuvre the vessel or to work the pumps, on which the reduction of the fire depended. With the vessel on fire in two places, and a hopeless wreck beyond human power to save her, with her walking beam shot away and her engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire, with the hope of disabling the Alabama and attracting the attention of the fleet off Galveston, which was only 28 miles distant. It was soon reported to me that shells had entered the Hatteras at the water line, tearing off entire sheets of iron, and the water rushing in, utterly defying every attempt to remedy the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Learning this melancholy truth, and observing that the Alabama—was on my port bow, entirely beyond the range of my guns, doubtless preparing for a raking fire of the deck. I felt I had no right to sacrifice vessels, and without any desirable result, the lives of all under my command. To prevent the blowing up of the Hatteras from the fire, which was making much progress, I ordered the magazine flooded, and afterwards a lee gun to be fired. The Alabama then asked if assistance was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given.

The Hatteras was now going down, and in order to save the lives of my officers and men I caused the armanent on the port side to be thrown overboard. After considerable delay, caused by a report

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec Ty, &c.

Nasuville, Feb. 16.
Yesterday a foraging party of the 2d Minnesota regiment, of Stedman's Brigade, camped near Nolinsville. They had a severe skirmish with two companies of Forrest's command. The Federal loss was five killed and five wounded. The latter were taken prisoners. The rebels escaped.
Twenty-six buildings in Nashville are used as hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers.
An immense quantity of coal has arrived. Five barges were loaded for the Government, and consigned to one house—Conrad, Frank-

Five barges were loaded for the Government, and consigned to one house—Conrad, Franklin, & Co.,—100,000 bushels.

The railroad to Franklin will be opened this week. But one bridge is said to be destroyed. Our forces are actively engaged in putting it in order.

Immense supplies are constantly being forwarded to the army. The railroad is heavily guarded along the entire distance to Murfreesboro. Daily skirmishing occurs between the pickets.

The river is twelve feet on the shoals, and rising slowly.

rising slowly.

The cars on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are running regularly on time.

New York, Feb. 16.

A Washington special says Gen. Butler has been in conference with the President. He expects to get his instructions to-day.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will soon report a bill to punish Northern traitors.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Washington yesterday from Vicksburg.

An officer of Grant's army, who has arrived here, reports our forces in full strength around

The following spirited lines have been ent us from Italy by one of the great artists our country and the world:

[For the Louisville Journal.] THE OLD AND NEW YEAR-1862-3. Shrouded with battle-glow, and gloom Too mighty for the narrow tomb Of the Dead Years;—too dark; too bright To elumber in eternal night! Too glorious for sorrow's tear;— Too glorious for sorrow's tear;—
Too sad for smiles, Departed Year,
That, day by day, in gloom or glow,
Brought taies of triumph or of woe
To stalk through ages—giant tall,
The might, the Marathon of all!
What burning memories, alas!
Shall twine around thy scythe and glass;
What myriads cross'd the untried sea
For mightier millions yet to be!
The brave but undistinguished slain
That hallowed sleep on battle-plain,
Where love shall seek in vain their grave,
Nor stone shall mark, nor willow wave.
Yet, Freedom's strain through time shall swell
Their triumphs, their traditions tell!
The glorious deeds of sire and son—
The hero lost, the battle wou—
The widow's tear, the orphan's wail—
Love's—beauty's all heroic tale! Love's beauty's all heroic tale! But these, the price of Freedom lent To man, shall be their monament! 'Tis darkness now, and dread the way; Yet glory points the dawn of day, As ocean-steed and charioteer Baptize in blood the New-born Year For Liberty, eternal Right; Truth. Justice, Mercy, Wisdom, Light-For these, anspirious day, all hail!
The Right eternal must prevail.
Strike! till the stars all glorious wave
O'er children led astray, to save;
For heaven and earth, to do and dare, Immortal here—immortal there! Fair Freedom offers up her all For man; to bear her flag, or pall— That every daughter, every son, Be worthy of her Washington!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Italy, Jan. 1, 1863.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The President's message, with the accompanying statements of officers of the Interior Department, in response to the House resolution of December last, inquiring into the causes of the outbreak of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, gives no adequate cause for the mischief and outrages of such magnitude. Evidence of a premature design in the attacks is not satisfactory. The Sioux brooded over and complained of misunderstanding the treaty stipulations, but the agent, Mr. Galbreath, had apprehended no unusual difficulty up to the time of the outbreak. They appeared to co-operate cordially in the preparations made for their civilization and material advancement. Messengers had been sent to other tribes, even to Selkirk settlement, to announce their declaration of war, and to demand their assistance, but there is no evidence of a reasonable ground for such expectations.

The Secretary of the Interior thinks the chief or immediate cause was an unfortunate affair, in which a few reckless young Indians became involved through the use of spiritous liquors at Acton. This occurred at a time when their minds were inflamed by accounts given by reckless or malicious persons of bloody conflicts in the United States, and affirming that the government was broken up, and their annuities would not be paid, that they must take care of themselves. This excitement added to the disaffection caused by their having parted with their land, evidently led them to attempt to repossess their hunting grounds. The threatened difficulties with the Chippewa, Pillager, and Winnebago Indians was happily arrested. The quarrel was a personal affair between the Agent and the principal chief of the Mississippi bands. The message is accompanied by interesting and circumstantial details of the massacre by Agent Galbreath and Geo. H. Spencer, and a report from Calvert Sibley.

Muspersono, 6 the 133d

of Henderson, Ky.

On the morning of the 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. John Basker to Miss Mattis Farley, both of Henderson county, Ky.

On Tuesday, February 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, Thos. W. Prather, Eq., by the Rev. Thos. G. Beharrell, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, Mr. F. A. Wichelman, of Clark county, Ind.

Phathers, of Clark county, Ind.

his age.

At Livermore, Ky., on the list ult., of pneumonia, Eward, only son of John W. and Sophia A. Belt, aged I7 months and 2 days:

At Memphis, Tenn., on the 9th February, 1863, Mr. Wm. C. Preston, aged 51 years.

At Jefferson City, Mo., on Monday, February 2d, at 4. o'clock A. M., in the 7th year of his age, Major Alfrags Sanyon, formerly of Kentucky; for many years past a resident of Missouri.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! produces a color not to be distinguished from nature-warranted not to inture the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair fo-ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a

can, of Fifth the Outley, 1888. Sand 309 18 2 years of age.

BAVE, a man, who says he belongs to Raiph Martin, of Wilson county, Tenn. Said boy is about 5 eyes.

JiM, a man, who says he belongs to John Serugga, of Lawrence county and about 21 years of age.

JIM, a man, who says he belongs to John Serugga, of Lawrence county and about 21 years of age.

GENEGE. a man, who says he belongs to John Serugga, of Lower and about 21 years of age.

BENEGE. a man, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of Huntaville, Ala., 5 feet 2 inches high, very black.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of Huntaville, Ala., 5 feet 2 inches high, copero colored, and about 21 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Dought, of Augusta, Ga, 5 feet 5 inches high, 20 ray years of age, and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and about 23 years of age.

SHELBY HARWELL,

17 wem

FRESH SEEDS. 26 barrels Clover Seed;
30 bags do do;
400 bushels Timothy Seed;
2,000 bushels Blue Grass Seed;
2,000 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;
1,000 bushels Red Top do;
200 bushels Hemp do;
5 bags Tennessee Cotton do;

order of the warren course of the court of the warren course of Runaway.

ON MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 1883, at the Courthouse door, in Benton, Ky. 1 will sell, to the inthest manned Wash, about 25 years old, of the court of the manned Wash, about 25 years old, of the court of the manned Wash, about 25 years old, of the court of the manned Wash, about 25 years old, of the court of the c

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. Class 102.
To be brawn at covington, ky., on sat-MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.

| MAGNIFICENT SCHEME | Capital Prize of | 12,000 | Prize of | 2,000 | Prize of | 4,000 | Prize of | 4,000 | Prize of | 1,000 | 1,000 | Prize of | 1,000 | 1,000 | Prize of | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Whole Tickets \$10. Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

Law School of Harvard College THE COPABTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX ing between THOMAS S. ELERSON and J. WILKINS is hereby dissolved this 3d day of Febr 1863. fle j&bl&w2* THOS. S. ELERSON 1863. Two Negroes for Sale.
PURSUANT TO THE ORDER art County Court, I will, ou the 2d in; l, loss, at the Court-house door is Munfordville, offer for sale two Ne six months. Bond, with security,

I'WO TERMS OF NINETEEN WEEKS EACH commencing MARCH 2 and SEPTEMBER 7. For Catalogue and Circular address For Catalogue and Circular address Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1865 MAN OF A THOUSAND mulatto cotor, about 5 feet o inches nigh, and weighes Said slaves have been committed to the fail of Hart county, and will be sold pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided. #10 wkm W. B. CRADDOCK, S. H. C. FRESH SEEDS. 100 bags choice Clover;
250 bags choice Timothy;
200 bags choice Red Top;
25 bags Sugar Cane Seed;
200 sacks Blue-Grass Seed;
200 sacks Orchard-Grass Seed;
A large assortment Garden Seeds;
A large assortment Flower Seeds;

DR. LA CROIX'S Medical Treatise on the Phys logical View of Marriage. 50 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Litt

GOPRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



WAS committed to the jail runaway slave, a negro man who JOHN WHEELER, and says by J. H. Bradshaw, of Harrodsburg, R.

ON THE 1/TH DAY OF NOVEMBEI COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BURthe 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY NE-GRO SLAVES, named respectively SAM

NEWCASTLE, HENRY CO., KT., Jan. 20, 1863.
THERE WERE LODGED IN THE JAIL OF this county, on the 14th inst., TWO NEGRO MEN of the following oscription: One of said negroes is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of black color, and dressed in Federal military clothes—says his name is Jim, and belongs to Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee. The other is a copper colored negro, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and was

TAPSCOTT'S

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R. G. POTTER.
Jailer of Warren county, Ky.

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Garden and Book SLAVES, named respectively and Book very black, about 40 years of age.
Book very black, about 40 years of age.
feet high, rather spare, weights about 185 or her
feet high, rather spare, weights about 185 or her
a numiache and small goates on his c